

THE TIMES

Monday

**Brief...**  
Who's who? In British stockbroking: a briefing on the secrets of the City as brokers prepare for the advent of competition.

**Encounter**  
Spectrum explores the world according to Jeane Kirkpatrick, President Reagan's controversial Ambassador to the UN, in conversation with George Urban. In the first of three articles, she talks about the clash of ideologies - "the potentially deadly competition" with the Soviet Union.



**Buy, buy...**  
Gold-plated Modern Times hops into the Rolls and goes in search of today's status symbols. Birdie John Hennessy reports on the final round of golf's World Matchplay Championship at Wentworth.

## Irish laws on marriage challenged

The European Commission of Human Rights ruled in Strasbourg last night that the Irish Republic should find a way of satisfying the complaint of a divorced couple barred under Irish law from remarriage. Failure to do so would mean the case going to the European Court of Human Rights.

## Hongkong stand angers China

Britain's insistence in talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997, when China wants to take it over, is thought to lie behind the latest series of attacks by Peking.

## Top broker

A confidential report giving a league table of Britain's leading stockbrokers shows that Hoare Govett retains its leading position but with a smaller share of the market.

## Stores boom

Pre-tax profits more than trebled to £5.2m in the first 28 weeks of the present year. Debenhams, the stores group reported.

## Trust choice

Overseas funds appear to be the favourites in The Times/Money Programme Unit Trust Competition.

## India accuses

Indian officials accuse Pakistan of training, equipping and financing extremist groups responsible for the growing violence in Punjab, where direct rule from Delhi has been imposed.

## Manila sit-down

More than 10,000 demonstrators held an anti-Marcos rally in Manila as the opposition announced plans for a massive sit-down and civil disobedience campaign intended to overthrow the Philippines Government.

## Boycott rally

The pro-Geoffrey Boycott Reform Group of Yorkshire County Cricket Club members is reconstituting tomorrow, amid fears that the hall hired for the purpose will be too small for the anticipated turn-out.

**Leader page, 9**  
**Letters:** On Mrs Thatcher, from Sir George Grugon, and others; food prices, from Lord Hesket, and Mr George Carey; America's Cup, from Mr S. Soames.  
**Leading articles:** Local government; Soviet soldiers; The language of God; Carrier pigeons.  
**Features, page 8**  
William Golding on the three enemies of imagination; Vergilio Levi on Lech Walesa's prize; Roy Strong recalls memorable memorial services.  
**Obituary, page 10**  
Sir Charles Husband, Professor Alexander Mikhailov.

Home News	2-5	Law Report	19
Overseas	5-6	Religion	10
Arts	7	Sale Rooms	2
Business	11-17	Science	19
Court	18	Services	20
Crossword	22	Sport	17-19
Days	18	TV & Radio	20-21
Events	22	Weather	22



In unison (from left): Messrs Benn, Howell, Hattersley, Kinnock, Heffer and Foot yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

## Labour storm over White Paper on council shake-up

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

At least a score of new local authorities and official commissions are to be established in the biggest reorganization of the local government map in England since 1972.

Under plans published in a White Paper yesterday in fulfilment of the Conservative manifesto promise to do away with metropolitan county authorities, the Greater London Council is to disappear entirely; its assets, from Hampstead Heath to the Thames barrier are to pass to other public bodies.

In the six metropolitan counties the county authorities will also be demolished and many of their functions are to be ceded to district councils. Fire, police and bus services in West and South Yorkshire, the West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, and Tyne and Wear are each to be run by joint committees.

Councillors will be nominated from the districts to sit on them, with the major cities of Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool having a preponderant voice. The stage is set for intense rivalry in the North-east between New-

castle and Sunderland, which will have equal representation. The Government is to take direct control of the budgets of these new joint committees - which include, in the capital, a new version of the Inner London Education Authority. This control will last for three years to prevent an explosion of staff numbers and costs such as occurred between 1972 and 1974.

In both refuse disposal and public transport the Government will be far-reaching. Among areas directly affected are the inner London boroughs, which will inherit the bulk of the GLC's £1bn housing debt; tenants of former GLC property are unlikely now to get a promised £100m-a-year refurbishment.

An unknown number of County Hall staff will be offered redundancy terms. The Home Office, which successfully pressed the Department of the Environment to keep the fire and police services on a county-wide basis, is unlikely to approve major reductions in police or fire cover. But administrative and planning staff are certain to go.

New staff will be recruited by the Civil Service to handle extra transport, planning and arts. The impact of the reorganization will be far-reaching. Among areas directly affected are the inner London boroughs, which will inherit the bulk of the GLC's £1bn housing debt; tenants of former GLC property are unlikely now to get a promised £100m-a-year refurbishment.

## Nitze warns Britain on disarmament

From Ian Murray, The Hague

Unilateral disarmament by Britain or any delay in deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by the US would both play into the hands of the Soviet Union, Mr Paul Nitze said yesterday.

Speaking to the North Atlantic Assembly in The Hague, the chief American negotiator at the Geneva intermediate-range arms reduction talks gave a sombre assessment of the way the talks were going.

He rejected the Soviet claim that British and French nuclear weapons should be included in negotiations and said the US was prepared to listen to any case for delaying deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles beyond the scheduled date in December.

"You do not solve any problems by delay," he told a West German member of the assembly. "The Soviet position is crystal-clear." The essence of their problem was that the Soviet Union did not propose to "bless" any NATO deployment of missiles.

The Russians thought that if they were to approve missile deployment by an agreement, this would undercut all those Western groups which have been supporting Moscow for so long on unilateral disarmament.

"If this is their position you do not do any good by a delay. You really just encourage that position. So are you really meeting the heart of the problem by delay? I would be very surprised if it would be helpful."

Asked about the effect of unilateral disarmament by Britain, he said: "It would be looked at by the Soviet Union as a marvellous and unexpected development. It would lead directly to a costless realization of over half of their programme, which is to end up as the only nuclear power in the Eurasian landmass."

He said that there was "no legitimate or compelling rationale for the Soviet case" that British and French nuclear weapons should be included in the negotiations.

A source said Mr Nitze found that up to 40 per cent of his time with the Soviet delegation was spent discussing this point.

"It is the issue which has most frequently been raised. It has become the principle rationalization by the Soviets for their position." It was the subject about which there was most misunderstanding, the source said.



**Governor held:** General Mario Benjamín Menéndez, seen here when he was Governor of the Falkland Islands during the Argentine occupation last year, has been arrested. He was taken from his Buenos Aires home early yesterday to Army headquarters and told he would be imprisoned for 60 days. The reason is understood to be because he criticized the handling of the war by the junta in an unauthorized interview published in book form last month.

## Tory chief in TV clash on Parkinson

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the new chairman of the Conservative Party, clashed last night with a television interviewer over the Parkinson affair.

In a Channel Four News interview designed to set the scene for next week's Conservative conference at Blackpool, Mr Gummer was repeatedly pressed about the revelation by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former party chairman, that he was the father of a baby expected by his former secretary, Miss Sara Keays.

At the seventh attempt to prise a view from Mr Gummer the interviewer, Mr David Walter, ITN's political correspondent, even asked whether the Conservatives' support for family life might not now look "a little hypocritical in the light of what has happened."

Mr Gummer replied pointedly: "I rather think you are making this interview about one subject. I have said I am not going to discuss it."

He also stressed: "I do not think there is any question of resignation from anyone. The Prime Minister has made that absolutely clear, and there we are."

Nevertheless, it was said that there had been a significant number of protest calls to Conservative Central Office.

Mr Parkinson swept past reporters and photographers without a word at the Queen's Hotel in Eastbourne last night and went on to speak to a dinner given by the Eastbourne Parliamentary Club. The meeting was arranged some time ago and he arrived with his wife Ann, and Mr Ian Gow, Minister of Housing and the local MP, and his wife Jane.

## Kinnock praises new spirit

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brighton

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday hailed Labour's most successful conference in years as marking the party's renewal and the first step towards winning power.

As delegates left Brighton in remarkably good heart, Mr Kinnock said that the conference had been a marvellous encouragement to the Labour movement and millions of people who wanted to vote Labour. "We have now got a movement that wants to win. It will win. It will continually attend to the business of winning over the coming year," he said.

For good measure, Mr Kinnock added that he was looking forward to the return of Parliament and his first encounter with Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "I wish it was next week," he said. (Parliament resumes on October 24.)

Mr Kinnock's enthusiasm was understandable. The week has seen his position firmly established by the overwhelming victory in the first leadership election thrown open to the whole movement, and by the election of a national executive with which he can happily work.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the new deputy leader, summed up the mood of optimism when he predicted that the speed at which Labour would improve in public standing would be phenomenal.

But there was a four-year march, he said in a BBC interview, and the first test would be the European elections. "From now on, we carry the battle to the enemy, brush the SDP aside, and when we are the undisputed contenders move on to tackle Mrs Thatcher."

The emphasis throughout the week has been on unity. Mr Kinnock spoke yesterday of a

Conference reports  
Frank Johnson back page

"spontaneous and universal desire for everyone to come together".

Difficulties lie ahead for him. The wide differences in the movement on disarmament and counter-inflation policy remain to be resolved. The strength of his position inside the new Shadow Cabinet has yet to become clear.

But it has undoubtedly been Mr Kinnock's and Mr Hattersley's week as delegates have appeared determined to put the wrangling of recent

Continued on back page, col 1

## Centre right holds key

All of the chairmanships of key Labour Party committees will go to people acceptable to Mr Neil Kinnock and the centre right, after negotiations this week in preparation for the chairmanship elections next month.

It is almost certain that Mr Sydney Terry, of the shopworkers' union USDAW, will become chairman of the important home policy committee.

As *The Times* reported in August, any attempt to restore Mr Wedgwood Benn to his former position in that post would be defeated.

Mr Sam McCuskie, a Kinnockite, is expected to get the sensitive and vital post of chairman of the organization committee, and Mr Alex Kitson as chairman of the international committee. Mr Roy Evans is likely to become chairman of the finance committee.

## Share deal embarrasses firm in takeover bid

By Jonathan Clare

Crystallite, the electronics company which is bidding for Royal Worcester, has disclosed that the wife of one of its directors had bought and sold shares in the fine china firm.

Crystallite said yesterday that Mrs R. A. Opperman, the wife of Mr Dick Opperman, a director, had bought 505 Royal Worcester shares on June 23 at 190p, and sold them on September 23 - 10 days after Crystallite's bid was announced - at 315p.

Crystallite will have to tell the Takeover Panel, the body which protects ordinary shareholders' interests, what happened and what knowledge Mrs Opperman had of the bid.

Mr John Leworthy, Crystallite's chairman, said he was embarrassed by the disclosure

which had to appear in the official offer document for Royal Worcester published yesterday. The embarrassment was compounded because the deals had come to light only two days before and both Mr and Mrs Opperman were unavailable to explain the exact circumstances.

Mr Leworthy said: "They are both on holiday in Ibiza at the moment and I have not been able to contact them. All I can say is that the Oppermans apparently conduct their investments affairs separately. It is a matter of embarrassment, I admit, but it is only 505 shares."

Shareholders are also likely to question Mr Opperman's service agreement with Crystallite

Business news, page 11

## How to write letters with an Irish accent

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Irish people can be picked out by their handwriting, according to a test done for *The Times* by a forensic expert.

Mr Tom Davis, a lecturer in the English Department of Birmingham University, was using criteria developed by one of his students, Anne Lawson.

The main clues are how the Irish write the small letters "s", "b", "d", "h", "t", "m", "p", and particularly the "r", which in script can resemble the capital "R".

Miss Lawson's research, a pilot project, into identifying the differences between the handwriting of English people and that of people in the Irish Republic or Northern Ireland was described by Mr Davis as "encouraging".

**were in use**

s b d h l m p r

their beloved mission

5th century half-uncial script

how it survives in contemporary Irish handwriting

test-letter giveaways

them from the Republic, the rest British, write out by hand identical extracts from a leading article in the newspaper.

Mr Davis and Miss Frances Brown, a research student, correctly found strong Irish characteristics in the samples handwritten by a man and his wife from Sligo, in the Irish Republic.

In one of the samples, the distinguishing clues were an "r" and "h" and two examples of the letter "t" written like a capital "R". The other Irish extract had six distinguishing characteristics on "m", "b", "h", "p" and two examples of the letter "r". One other sample with three

letters, though not the "R", which could, according to Mr Davis, have been an indication of Irishness, in fact was not. Nor was the extract I wrote, which produced the most fascinating response from Mr Davis. He described the sample as "peculiar".

If the writer was young, he said, there was evidence of Irishness; if old, this was a style of handwriting in England years ago. I am 51.

One source of Irish-style handwriting could be a text-book, *Modern Script for Schools*, by T E Raw, first published in 1923, which was

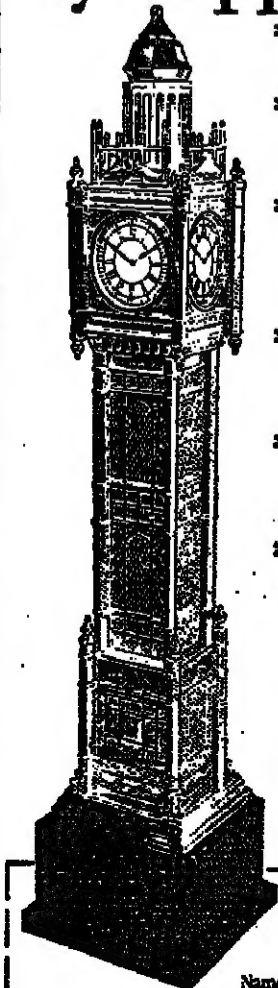
used in Northern Ireland, Mr Davis said. One page is written in "uncial" and "half-uncial" letters, large rounded forms used in early Latin and Greek manuscripts.

The writer of one of *The Times* two Irish samples said: "Anyone educated in Ireland in the past 50 years or so learnt to write the Gaelic alphabet almost as soon as English". Thus the Gaelic style writing can be found in the writing of English. But Gaelic letters are now being replaced by the English alphabet in many schools teaching Gaelic.

Mr Davis started doing forensic work after a conversation with a lawyer at a party in 1974. Some of his academic training was in whether poetry or other literature believed to have been written by a particular author was authentic. Among the work he identified was two letters from D H Lawrence.

His research now includes a study of the way children are taught, to see how much is drawn from text-books and whether there is a national characteristic and work on identifying writing by left-handed people. Both projects are funded by the Home Office.

## Mappin & Webb Little Ben. A famous landmark recreated in sterling silver by Mappin & Webb.



- \* Outside Victoria station stands Little Ben - a precise miniature of the clock tower at Westminster.
- \* In celebration of this time honoured London landmark, Mappin & Webb have commissioned a small number of Little Ben reproductions.
- \* Availability is limited, since each magnificent clock has been individually handcrafted by master silversmiths to the most exacting specifications.
- \* 11 1/2 inches tall, on a plinth of green marble, Little Ben is meticulously crafted in sterling silver, with intricate ornamentation in pure gold.
- \* The three faces - each with independent Swiss quartz movements - can be synchronized or set to different time zones.
- \* The price of each exceptional timepiece, resplendent in a luxurious velvet-lined presentation case, is £1,250.

Mappin & Webb London  
170 Regent Street,  
Queen Victoria Street,  
Knightsbridge,  
Fenchurch Street,  
Branches throughout  
the United Kingdom  
Paris Cannes Tokyo Düsseldorf Cologne

To: Mappin & Webb Ltd, 170 Regent Street, London W1R 8BQ. Please send me your colour brochure for the Little Ben Clock.

Approved Office: 30 Regent Street, London W1R 8BQ.

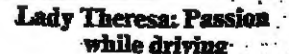


Ho  
sh  
agen

No crim  
plea o v  
glue kit

hurt vic  
plan p

Andrew  
TV plea  
historic ship





## Holidaymakers to get speedier service as agents install computers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The fully computerized travel agent, comparatively rare until now, is expected to emerge in most high streets after an agreement announced yesterday.

Computerization means quicker and more detailed service for the customer with a wider and up-to-date array of information available.

It should be possible to get more details than appear in package tour operators' brochures of hotels, resorts and points such as what to wear, health regulations or where to hire equipment.

Under the new agreement a specialist computer system backed by the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA) is to be marketed exclusively by British Telecom's Merlin division, the company's marketing arm for office systems.

The system, known as Modulair and designed by Tourism Technology to meet travel agents' specific needs, is in some travel agency outlets. About a dozen will be installed by next week and about another 30 agents are discussing installation. Leading travel agency chains which operate nationally have changed to computerized systems.

The biggest impact, as an autumn sales drive on Modulair is mounted, will be when the typically family-run travel agencies, with only one or two outlets, take up the new technology. There are about 4,000 outlets of that kind compared with the 1,200 of the big chains and about 300 of the smaller agency chains.

Modulair is designed so that even the most modest start, essentially a personal computer, can be built up in modular fashion with the more powerful and advanced elements available in the system. The main price range is from about £5,500 to just more than £12,000 with leasing options to reduce demands on capital expenditure.

The lower price brings a Modulair 1000 which offers access to the various viewdata systems operating in the trade from Bristol to tour operators' own booking systems. A memory stores viewdata pages for showing to customers. There is a word processor.

## 'No crime' plea over glue kits

Court of Appeal judges were asked yesterday to decide that selling glue-sniffing kits was not a crime under Scots law. The hearing was before Lord Justice-General Lord Emslie, Lord Cameron and Lord Dunpark, in the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh.

It comes after a decision by Lord Auld in August, that two brothers should go to trial accused of selling glue-sniffing kits to children.

Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 28, both of Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct by supplying solvents, in particular glue, together with crisp packets or plastic bags to children between the ages of eight and fifteen.

It is alleged that between February 1981 and April 6 this year the men caused, or procured, the children to inhale the solvents to the danger of their health and lives.

They are also charged with receiving stolen goods from children in exchange for supplying them with solvents or money to buy solvents.

Lord McCluskey, QC, for one brother, said that in legislation since the 1920s, Parliament had chosen to regulate the possession, production, supply and consumption of drugs, such as opium, LSD and mescaline.

"If it were a crime under common law to supply to a person a substance, in full knowledge that he would use it to the danger of his health, one would expect to find somewhere in our law provisions prior to 1920, in which persons were charged with the supply of opium, cocaine or LSD, but there is no such instance of a common law prosecution of this kind."

"What the children did was not a consequence of what the shopkeepers are accused of."

The hearing was adjourned until a later date.

## Britain lags behind in living standards

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Living standards in Britain now lag well behind those in the rest of Europe, with the West Germans and French between 20 and 25 per cent better off than ourselves.

Figures published in *An economic profile of Britain 1983* from Lloyd's Bank show that in 1981 British living standards were only 92 per cent of the average for the European Community, with West Germany ranked top at 115 per cent, followed by Denmark and France at 111 per cent.

The United Kingdom can claim rough parity with Japan but falls a long way short of living standards in the United States and the Scandinavian countries, the bank's report says.

The figures are based on comparisons of national output

per head. But Britain compares more favourably on some other measures.

It has more telephones and television sets per person than in other European countries.

The booklet notes that Britain's postwar growth rate has been consistently lower than in most other industrial countries.

Items per 1,000 inhabitants				
	1975	1981	1980	1977
UK	256	307	404	1.7
France	326	408	554	2.5
Germany	349	438	597	2.5
Italy	300	384	536	2.3
Japan	185	250	336	1.8
USA	536	796	824	1.7

## Life-long care for pets

If you do not want to leave your cat short of its daily bowl of milk or your dog without a bone, you should take care how you make provision for them in your will.

That is the advice of Mr. Paul Matthews, a barrister, in the latest issue of the *Law Society's Gazette*. The problem is that pets cannot be sole beneficiaries, or plaintiffs or defendants in any legal dispute as to their right to benefit.

He offers three solutions. The first is to make a contract with somebody to maintain the pet in return for a legacy or the residue of an estate. The second is to ensure that trustees use income from the estate for the benefit of the owners of the animals, income which could be used for the pet's upkeep and for veterinary surgeon's fees. The third idea is to create a trust for the pet for a number of years or for the animal's life.

## Schoolgirl delivered own baby

A girl aged 14 delivered her own baby after concealing her pregnancy from family, friends and teachers. But the boy died immediately, the Southwark coroner was told yesterday.

The girl, who lives in south London, was preparing to go to school when she complained of a stomach ache, the inquest was told. A short time later she gave birth alone in the bathroom. No one had realized the girl's condition.

Recording that the baby died from lack of attention at birth, Sir Montague Levine, the coroner, said: "There is nothing whatsoever to indicate anyone took any active part in killing this baby."

## Clergyman told to pay

The Rev Ray Arnold, who refuses to pay a £31 tax bill because he says the money will be spent on arms, has been ordered to pay within 28 days.

At a private hearing at Birmingham County Court yesterday, the defence to the claim by Mr Arnold, of Craven Arms, Shropshire, was stuck out as not being reasonable in law. He says he will appeal against the ruling.

## Libel retrial case adjourned

The Court of Appeal yesterday adjourned, hearing an application by *The Daily Telegraph* for a retrial of the successful libel action brought by Mr J. P. R. Williams, the former Welsh rugby player.

The case was adjourned until Monday, October 17, and Mr Arthur Young, a former Adidas sales representative of Lodge Farm, Caeleu, Gwent, who alleges he personally paid "boot money" to Mr Williams was ordered to be present.

## Treasure found

A man taking his dog for a walk yesterday found a Flemish tapestry and other treasures, stolen from the Duke of Rutland's Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, near a disused railway track at Rowsley, Matlock.

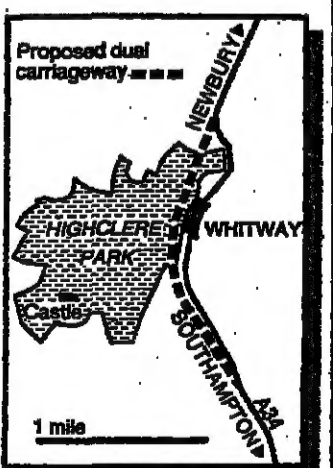
## Court victory for road plan protesters

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday overthrew an order by ministers for a dual carriageway to be built through historic parkland at Highclere. It was an unusual victory for the conservation lobby, which had protested for years about the Government's determination to build through a park landscaped by Capability Brown.

The judgment forces ministers to drop their refusal to hold a public inquiry into the road which is intended to take the A34 out of the hamlet of Whitway to the south of Newbury on the Berkshire-Hampshire border. The road is a busy link between the Midlands and the Channel ports.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it would not decide what to do about the case until it had seen Mr Justice Webster's judgment in writing. Objectors served a writ on ministers because they ordered the road to be built without an inquiry and before the ombudsman had reported on alleged maladministration of plans for the road.



The land is part of one of the largest surviving intact private estates in the British countryside. It belongs to the family of Lord Porchester, the Queen's racing manager. He and many residents of Whitway do not oppose the dual carriageway planned by ministers.

But objectors worried about its impact on the parkland want it built further away.

Law Report, page 10

## Prince Andrew makes TV plea for historic ship

Prince Andrew turned his hand to television presenting yesterday. He spent the day with a film crew at Bristol docks, working on a national fund-raising appeal to restore the historic vessel, the *Great Britain*.

The visit by the prince, who became the project's patron in July, was kept quiet, so that he could work on the programme undisturbed.

Mr Joe Blake, director commander of the project, said they were grateful that he agreed to present the appeal for funds.

## Solicitor under scrutiny jumped from bridge

A leading Northern solicitor under a Law Society investigation threw himself to his death from a motorway bridge because he thought it was the "proper thing to do", a coroner said yesterday. The police found a suicide note from Mr John Firth Duxbury, aged 49, in his car along with papers which "caused him great concern".

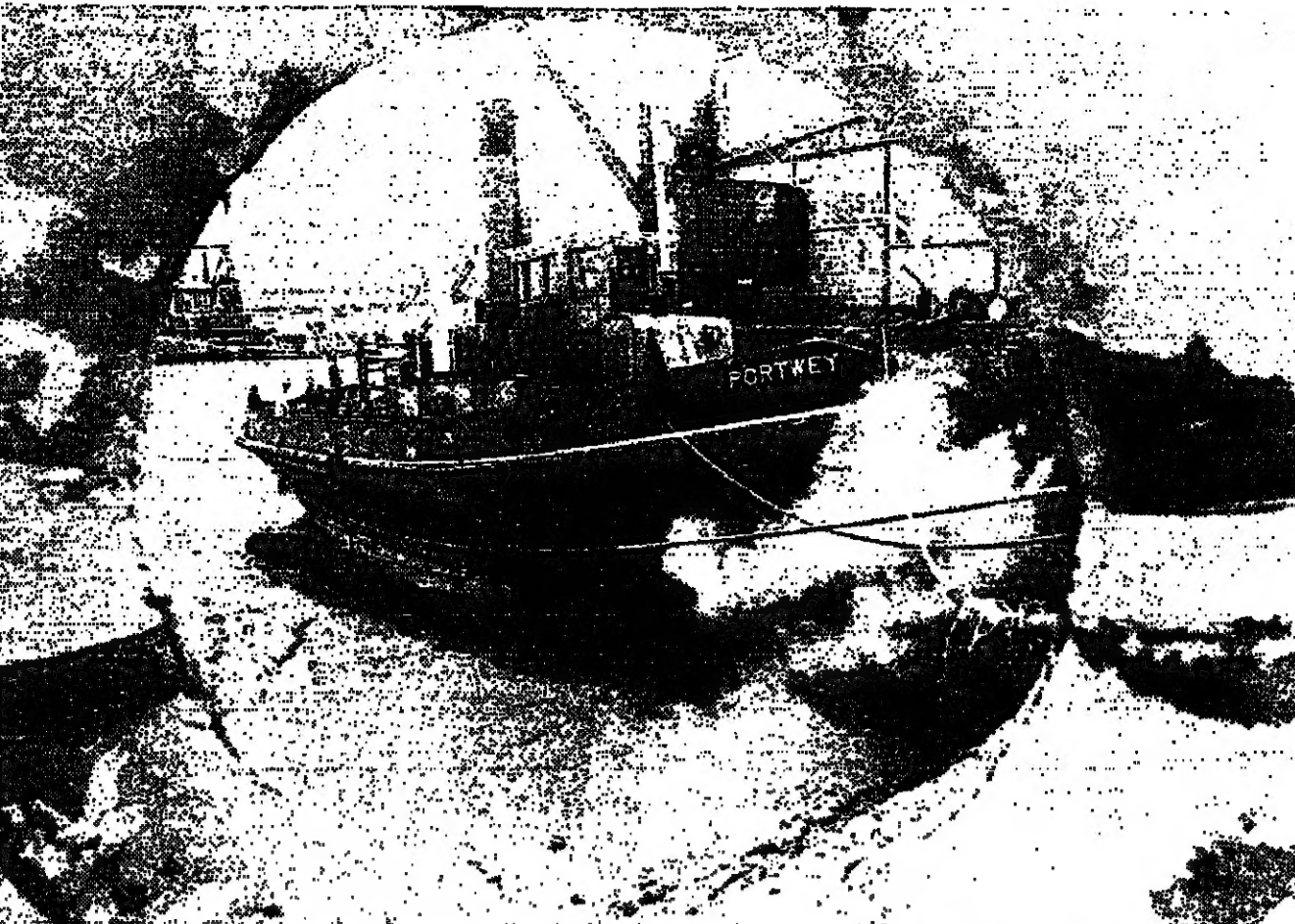
An inquest was told that a motorist saw a falling "object" as he drove along the M62 near Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.

The Bradford coroner, Mr James Turnbull said that among the papers in the car was a note signed by Mr Duxbury, of

Shipley, a father of two and former president of the Bradford branch of the Law Society. "It made it quite clear that he was distressed by some personal matters."

Mr Turnbull recorded a verdict that the solicitor took his own life.

The coroner said: "This is very distressing for me as I knew John personally and he was held in the highest affection. Mr Duxbury was a partner in a firm of Bradford solicitors, Herbert Duxbury & Sons. Earlier this week the Law Society confirmed it is investigating the firm."



## Steam up for an old sea workhorse

The Maritime Trust's tug Portwey getting steam up yesterday at the end of a £15,000 refit at Rochester. Today trust staff and volunteers including Mr Philip Bryant (right) will steam the coal-fired, twin-screw vessel down the Medway and up the Thames to St Katharine's Dock, where she will return to her berth with the Historic

Ships Collection. The 80ft tug, built on the Clyde by Harland & Wolff in 1927, sailed in June last year from the Dart when she was given to the trust by Mr Richard Dobson, of Stoke Gabriel, south Devon. She is due at St Katharine's today and will be towing two pontoons for the Discovery's berth. (Photographs: Brian Harris.)



## Butter sales improve

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

For the first time in several years butter is showing signs of regaining part of the market which it has been losing steadily to margarine.

According to the Butter Information Council, butter's share of the market in the four weeks ending September 10 was 36.4 per cent, compared with 35.2 per cent in the same period

last year. More than £750,000 is to be spent on a national advertising campaign in the six weeks before Christmas.

The council believes that butter is slowly returning to favour, in spite of the fact that it is about 25p more expensive than margarine for a 250 gramme pack.

## Teeth filled by mistake

Dentists may be putting unnecessary fillings in patients' teeth through mistakes in diagnosis, according to an article in the latest issue of the *British Dental Journal*.

But the article rejects suggestions that too many fillings are carried out because of the fee-for-service system by which National Health Service dentists are paid.

Tooth decay is usually detected by visual or tactile examination backed up by X-rays.

As the possibility of misdiagnosis is present every time a patient visits the dentist, "the more frequently the patient is examined, the more likely it will be that teeth are unnecessarily filled," the article, written by four dentists, claims.

## Martin jury told not to feel sympathy

The jury in the David Martin case were told by the judge yesterday not to be affected by sympathy for the alleged gunman.

Summing up on the thirteenth day of the trial at the Central Criminal Court, Mr Justice Killeen-Brown recalled that Mr Martin, aged 36, who was on the run and wanted for shooting a police officer, collapsed in a pool of blood after being shot in the neck by a detective.

The judge told the jury that before they jumped to any conclusions or found themselves in danger of being affected by some feeling of sympathy, they should remember that when shot Mr Martin was armed with two loaded guns.

Mr Martin, of Crawford Place, Marylebone, London, denies causing grievous bodily harm to Police Constable Nicholas Carr with intent to resist arrest and 13 other offences, including robbery, burglary and having firearms with intent to resist arrest.

The judge said the jury's knowledge of Mr Martin's previous crimes which were disclosed earlier this week during the trial, could be a vital factor.

The judge said that if a defendant attacked the integrity of prosecution witnesses, as Mr Martin had done, a judge could permit previous convictions to be referred to during the trial.

He said that such information elicited in cross-examination "may be of vital importance when you hear the police being accused of scandalous and wicked conduct, to know the sort of person it is who is making the accusations."

He told the jury not to underestimate the seriousness of Mr Martin's allegations. He was accusing police officers of inventing their story of how he drew a gun and as a result was shot outside his flat on September 15 last year.

# MORE INTEREST MORE CHOICE

## and 'No-Notice' withdrawals

Increased rates of interest on Bonus Accounts and a new Capital Bond – all with monthly interest. Withdrawals are easier too.

<b>BONUS ACCOUNTS</b> <b>8.25% = 11.79%<sup>†</sup></b> <b>1% extra<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>SUPER BONUS ACCOUNTS</b> <b>8.50% = 12.14%<sup>†</sup></b> <b>1½% extra<sup>‡</sup></b>	<b>CAPITAL BONDS</b> <b>21st Issue</b> <b>8.75% = 12.50%<sup>†</sup></b> <b>1½% extra<sup>‡</sup></b> <b>guaranteed 3 years</b>
---	--	---

All these new high-interest accounts pay good interest over and above our Share Account rate, and offer excellent flexibility for managing savings of £500 or more. If you need your money in a hurry you can withdraw all or part of it without notice. You lose interest only on the sum withdrawn. Alternatively, if you can plan withdrawals ahead, you lose no interest at all. The number of days' notice needed or number of days' interest lost is: Capital Bonds 90 days', Super Bonus Accounts 60 days', Bonus Accounts only 28 days'.

**MONTHLY INCOME**

On all these accounts, Nationwide give you the choice of having your interest paid either monthly or half-yearly. Interest can be paid directly into a Nationwide Share Account, from which you can withdraw it as you wish, or into your bank account. Monthly income is available on Capital Bonds with £500 or more and Bonus Accounts with over £3,000.

Alternatively, you can leave the interest to accumulate and itself earn interest at the full extra interest rate. So, for example, Capital Bond interest of 8.75% compounds to an annual rate of 8.94%, which is worth 12.77% to basic rate income tax payers.

\* Basic rate Income Tax paid. † Gross to Income Tax Payers. ‡ Over variable Share Account rate.



# It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,300 Nationwide branches and agency branches, almost all open on Saturday mornings. Come in and see us, or write to Nationwide, FREEPOST, London, WC1V 6XA.

**Nationwide Building Society**



## LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

Community policing

Leadership elections

## Delegates reject move to tighten control of parliamentary party

A move by constituency parties to tighten control over the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) was rejected by a 3,480,000-vote majority after a spirited defence of the party's independence by Mr John Gillingham, MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the last day of the conference in Brighton.

Sometimes MPs' consciences told them conference decisions were wrong. Mr Gillingham, outgoing chairman of the party's home policy committee, said, "To bind them as was proposed would reinforce the distrust that had crippled the movement over recent years."

The motion from Kilmarnock and London, provided for the standing orders of the PLP to be incorporated into the party constitution with a commitment added to implement Labour policies. Major decisions of the PLP would have to be taken at weekly meetings by a recorded vote to be made available to all affiliated organizations.

The motion, defeated by 5,044,000 votes to 1,564,000, had sought to instruct the national executive committee to set up a working party to consult with all affiliated organizations and the MPs and submit reforms to the next annual conference.

Mr John Knap, moving the motion for Kilmarnock and London, said that the object was to improve the relationship between conference and the PLP. Unless they did this, conference would continue to be an irrelevance.

"We should at least expect that the resolutions carried here are placed before the PLP and then on to the agenda of the House of Commons," Mr Knap said.

He said that just before the summer recess the PLP decided to appoint a committee to consider how best to change its procedures in the light of the vast changes in the party's membership since the last conference. The committee had held six meetings, three of them during the recess which lasted all day, and the next would be attended by the new leadership. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Ian Mikardo, demonstrated the intense determination and desire of MPs to

make an impact inside and outside the Commons.

Mr Gillingham, opposing the motion on behalf of the NEC, said that the proposition talked about the wish to promote unity. If carried, it would have exactly the opposite effect.

"Is it any wonder that working people don't vote Labour when some party activists are telling them not to trust Labour MPs, telling them Labour MPs don't keep their promises?"

Great damage has been done to our cause by the denigration of the 1974-79 Labour Government. That was a good Government. Without a majority in parliament it kept the bulk of its promises.

The PLP worked hard for Labour in government and in opposition. On October 25, for example, they would start the committee stage of the telecommunications 1983 Bill. They would fight it with the dogged determination they fought its forerunner before the general election.

Labour MPs did not need to apologize to anyone for the strength of the allegiance to the party and its policies.

Mr Hardie and other founders attached great importance to the autonomy of MPs. They knew the British working people wanted to elect MPs who were completely free to speak out as they wished, free to vote as conscience dictated while fighting for the Labour cause.

"I have never knowingly voted against the Labour whip... always 'court Labour', Mr Gillingham said, drawing derisive laughter. "I voted Labour, not socialist organizer or communist," he countered to applause.

It was a strong and lively exercise of political aggression, which is the first task of an opposition party.

It was also politically astute in that it enabled Mr Kinnock to counter himself to his supporters and to recharge the batteries of a shattered party before asking it to contemplate the difficult decisions that lie ahead.

But it was not a speech of substance. Mr Kinnock did not take the opportunity either to offer a strategic vision of the constructive purpose of Labour policies or even to warn his party of the need to reexamine policies that were so decisively rejected by the electorate in June.

Perhaps Mr Kinnock was right to limit his objectives on this occasion. There is no use trying to spend political capital before it is accumulated, no advantage in a leader confronting his party and then losing the battle.

But to put it like this is to

perhaps we shall hear that a new statement on defence is being prepared, that a reconstruction of the party organization is under way, or that the rules governing the reelection of MPs are going to be modified.

Already last topic has been raised in the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Kinnock now has to show that he is capable of changing the party he has wooed so successfully.

## COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

The Labour Party has made considerable progress at Brighton towards becoming an effective Opposition, but it still has a long way to go before it is a credible alternative government.

The desire for unity inevitably means the spirit is better, and the morale of some - though by no means all - right-wingers has improved markedly.

It is important because they should now have more of a stomach for critical battles that lie ahead.

Mr Kinnock's speech on Thursday was quintessentially that of an Opposition leader, in the sense that he concentrated upon restoring the enthusiasm of his own party and establishing the most advantageous lines of attack upon the Government.

## Charging batteries

It was rhetorically an accomplished performance. He sought, as any skilful Opposition leader should, to change the agenda of the political debate to his benefit. And he showed his instinct for the political bill in attacking the Government at one of its most vulnerable points: the health service cuts.

There is, it is true, time enough to work out new programmes well before the next election. But that could prove to be a trap as well as a consolation.

## Alliance challenge

The best way to induce the party to accept a reconsideration of policy might be by a gradual, indirect, crab-like approach, so that most people were only dimly aware of what was happening. But Labour would not gain the necessary electoral benefit unless the country was fully conscious of what was being done.

Labour also cannot afford to wait for too long if it is to beat off the challenge of the Alliance.

A leader who is seen to confront his party successfully gains much public respect. If that is too dangerous a course for Mr Kinnock now, it will none the less be necessary soon to signal that the words of Brighton will be followed by this.

## Objectives limited

Unity is all very well, but it will not be much use if Labour cannot unite on a basis that commands the confidence of the country.

Perhaps Mr Kinnock was right to limit his objectives on this occasion. There is no use trying to spend political capital before it is accumulated, no advantage in a leader confronting his party and then losing the battle.

But to put it like this is to

perhaps we shall hear that a new statement on defence is being prepared, that a reconstruction of the party organization is under way, or that the rules governing the reelection of MPs are going to be modified.

Already last topic has been raised in the Shadow Cabinet. Mr Kinnock now has to show that he is capable of changing the party he has wooed so successfully.

## Backing for new leaders

Turning to Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley, he said: "You have our support. We go back to the unions and constituencies and we will work with you."

Mr Sam McCuskie, National Union of Seamen, chairman of this year's conference, bringing it to a close, said that under the new leadership the party would go forward.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council policy committee, said that the Bill was about politics by coercion and it had brought together sometimes unlikely bedfellows, including the Daily Mail, The Sun and London Labour Briefing.

The Bill, rather than doing anything about the real problems of crime in society, was likely to make things worse because it would drive a wedge between the police and the community.

All the evidence was that the more you minimize public support, the more you increase the police's power.

The record of the Tories, which claimed to be the law and order party, was abysmal with crime rates

up and detection rates were on the decrease.

The answer was not to throw more powers at the police but to bring the police and community closer together on the basis of respect for individual liberty and on the basis of policies which created a situation where the community was involved in crime prevention within a defined framework.

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

Mr Richardson said the Labour had a different approach from the Tories. The Tories would lead to more crime and a worse clear-up rate.

The supply of plastic bullets and inadequate safeguards for suspects would increase the distrust which had already developed between the police and some sections of the community. It would undermine public willingness to cooperate.

"We want better and closer police-community relations," he said. "We want to encourage the police to return to the beat so that they have a closer link with the community. We have to create decent police authorities, which use their powers to make sure the police are genuinely accountable to the public."

## God should not be called 'He' says pamphlet on sexism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The term "clergy person" should be preferred to "clergyman". "God" should never be "he" and Jesus should be "he" as little as possible. Even the devil should be sexless according to a campaigning pamphlet published on Thursday, which declares war on sexist language in the church.

It opposes such traditional usages as "the bride of Christ" referring to Israel, saying: "The Patriarchal and hierarchical assumptions about the subordination and inferiority of women which gave these images much of their power have no place in the preaching of the Gospel". Sermons and prayers should avoid words which seem to exclude women (or men), and "it is also essential to avoid jokes or comments that ridicule women."

The pamphlet is published by an ecumenical church group called ONE for Christian Renewal, and is adapted from a report written for the United Church of Christ in Canada. The expression "trouble and strife" for "wife" is included in a list of terms to be avoided in

sermons; others include "career girl", "cleaning woman", and "lady lawyer". It is not acceptable to say in a sermon: "The missionaries went abroad, taking their wives with them". Instead the preacher could say "...taking their children with them".

The issue of sexist language in the church is being considered by a working party of the British Council of Churches, whose secretary, Janet Morley (the pamphlet discourages the use of "Mrs"), is one of the pamphlet's authors.

It proposes a variety of non-sexist synonyms for words referring to the deity, such as "father, king, he, him" and "master", offering instead "God, father/mother, creator, friend, sustainer, redeemer, nurturer, source of life, everlasting arms and you and you". But Jesus Christ was male, "and we necessarily use some male nouns and pronouns when referring to Christ." Several of those "can certainly be reduced without approaching heresy," the pamphlet states. It is important not to emphasize his maleness, it says.

Mr Satchwell, Stanley Houghton aged 43, an art dealer and friend of the Royal Academy, of Seymour Road, Wandsworth, London, is accused of stealing Old Master prints valued at about £12,000 from the Royal Academy.

He is jointly charged with Mr Michael Cotgrove, 37, a carpenter of Beverley Gardens, Canvey Island, Essex, with stealing and dishonestly handling seven paintings valued at £15,000 from the Bishop Otter College, Chichester.

Mr Cotgrove was also committed to trial at the Central Criminal Court but granted unconditional bail.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr Houghton, is also charged with obtaining, by deception, £3,900 from Mr Christopher Mendez, an art dealer in Lexington Street, Soho, London and £1,758 from Mr Benjamin Weinreb, a book dealer.

Mr John Gillingham, A spirited defence

## Electoral college system to remain

The trade union vote in the electoral college to elect the Labour leader and deputy leader was related not to Labour support in the unions but the value of the cheque the trade union leader was writing to sign, Mr Eric Haffner, general secretary designate of the Electrical, Electronic, Plumbing and Telecommunications Union (EETPU) said when proposing the replacement of the electoral college with one member, one vote in all affiliated organizations.

However, the EETPU resolution and two other right-wing motions calling for wider consultation and participation in the election were all shelved by delegates.

Mr Dorte Gilly, Gillingham, moved a resolution that each constituency party should hold a secret ballot of all paid-up members with one year's membership to determine which candidate that party would support in future elections for leader and deputy leader, and calling on the NEC to ensure that all members paying the political levy could be properly consulted in the affiliated organizations section of the college.

Mr Dick Maher, seconding the motion, said that if people had the good sense and judgment to join the Labour Party, surely their good sense and judgment should be trusted in the selection of leaders.

Mr Haffner, moving the EETPU motion, which criticized the electoral college as undemocratic, said that his union's abstention from the leadership contest was not concerned with the candidates but the system. The union's support for the new leadership was firm and reliable and would remain so. Were 30 or so members of a general management committee properly representative of its members? The share of the vote a trade union cast in the college had little to do with democracy.

Various reasons had been put forward for Labour's general election defeat, but there was another possibility. The British electorate, the most experienced democratic citizens in the world, understood the party too well and rejected what they understood.

The electoral college should be abandoned. It was arrogant, dangerous and elitist nonsense to say ordinary people would be influenced by the media. "It is important to trust our members and not people. There is no other road for the people's party."

Mr Victor Yessell, Old Bexley and Sidcup, moving a resolution that all individual members of at least 12 months should be allowed to attend and vote at meetings for the leader, deputy leader and selection and reelection of prospective parliamentary candidates, said that this might inspire more people to attend meetings.

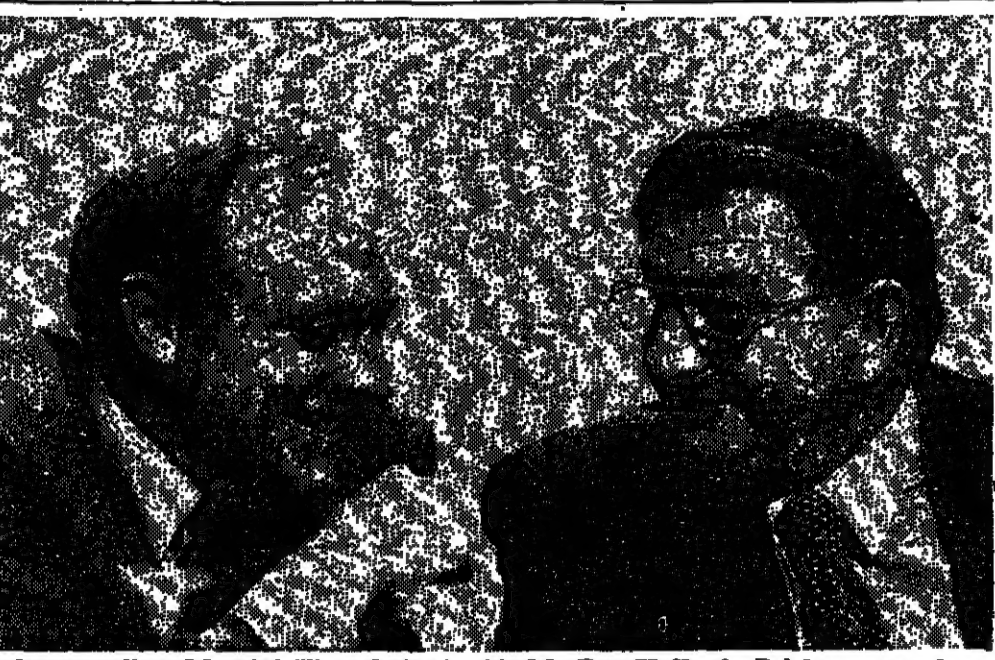
Mr Dick Knowles, Birmingham Northfield, seconding, said that the motion applied to the party the same criteria that was insisted on in public affairs - one person, one vote.

Mr John Jones, AUEW-Tass, opposing all three motions, said it was amazing that suddenly the people who fought to keep the leadership elections in the hands of MPs said that the system was undemocratic, amazing that the media and Mr Norman Tebbit were worried about Labour's democracy. The party's enemies understood the strength of the three wings of the party united, and that was why they wanted change.

Mr Eric Haffner, MP for Liverpool, Walton, replying for the NEC, recommended the Gillingham motion be retained and the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup resolutions be rejected. He was glad that no one had criticized the results of the leadership campaign.

While he personally had some sympathy with further extension of the democratic process, none of the resolutions was acceptable because they were not part and parcel of the way to go forward. (Applause)

The NEC would look at the Gillingham resolution to see if democracy could be extended further, but in a different way to the one suggested here. The Gillingham motion was retained; and the EETPU and Old Bexley and Sidcup motions were overwhelmingly lost.



Week ending: Mr Neil Kinnock (left) with Mr Eric Haffner in Brighton yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

## Delegates back fight over pit closures

Suggesting that the nation should do for the mining industry what it did for agriculture, Mr Dennis Skinner, MP for Bolsover, for the national executive committee, called for and obtained conference backing for a National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) motion urging resistance to pit closures apart from those through exhaustion.

The motion carried called on the party and the Government to stipulate a target of 200 million tonnes of coal a year and a guarantee of subsidies at the level of those given within the EEC. It also urged the winding down of open cast operations and the redirection of investment away from nuclear energy and towards coal.

Mr Scargill, who moved the motion, declared that the coal board had no conception in fiddling the figures, and maintained that last year the industry made £100m profit. If it had had subsidies equal to those in East and West Europe it would have made at least £400m to £500m profit.

He wanted to see retirement at 55 for all workers. They should start with MacGregor and the sooner the better. They should have overtime in every industry in order to give work to many who were unemployed.

Mr Skinner said that the closure of 70 pits would cost £4,300m but if the pits were kept open, albeit some uneconomic, the cost would be £2,000m. With subsidies like those in the Common Market, all the uneconomic pits would suddenly become economic.

The Prime Minister had called in Mr MacGregor to rip the guts out of the industry.

There was laughter when Mr Sam McCuskie, the chairman, said: "Anyone against this? No? There's the gullies outside." No one was against the motion.

## Milk imports opposed

An emergency resolution opposing government proposals to allow import of ultra-heat-treated and sterilized milk from EEC countries, was passed by the conference.

The motion said that legislation arising from a European Court decision that Britain must allow importation of UHT milk should not be extended to sterilized milk which would threaten all sections of the British milk industry, particularly doorstep deliveries.

It was moved by Mr William Whitley, general secretary of the Union Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, who said that the

union objective was to limit imports to UHT and even then to have a long transitional period. They intended a campaign to save the industry, called for petitioning the public, organizing a lobby of Parliament, as a national demonstration to expose the development which would lead to deterioration of the British milk industry.

Mr Eric Haffner, MP for Liverpool, Walton, for the NEC, urged acceptance of the motion. The NEC had already called on the Government to defy the European Court and refuse to carry out its ruling.

The Labour Party was the real party of real law and order. Ms Jo Richardson, MP for Barking, speaking for the national executive committee, declared at the end of a debate on the police and the proposed Police and Criminal Justice Bill.







# Indians claim Pakistan has given aid to extremists in Punjab

Senior Indian officials yesterday let it be known that the reason for the dismissal of the state government of Punjab and its replacement by direct presidential rule was because of the growing "international dimension" of the violence in the state.

As large numbers of paramilitary police reinforcements from the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police were drafted into the state to try to control the increased violence from Sikh extremists, Government officials blamed Pakistan for training, equipping and financing extremist groups.

"The numbers are very small," a central Government source said, "but we have received information just recently of Pakistani assistance being given."

"Arms are being supplied, and money, and a few individuals are in this country helping to organize. We have evidence that training is being given outside the country, too."

Mrs Gandhi's Government has often been quick to blame "a foreign hand" for many of India's troubles, but this is the first time that officials have spoken of real evidence of

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Pakistani involvement. Ironically, Pakistan's martial law regime often blames foreign interference, and by implication India, for the troubles in Sind province.

Senior Government figures have been quick to praise the efforts of Mr Darbara Singh, the Chief Minister of Punjab, for his efforts to control the growing agitation, but they claim that because of the evidence of Pakistani involvement it became more appropriate to use the full resources of the central Government "to save the national security and integrity of the country."

Making a clean sweep of the state administration, the Governor, Mr A. P. Sharma, is also to be replaced. It is expected that he will become Governor of West Bengal with the Governor there Mr B. D. Pandey taking over in Punjab.

The increased tempo of violence in what is India's most richly endowed state, climaxed on Wednesday with the killing of six Hindus. They were taken off a night bus heading for Delhi, apparently at random lined up by the side of the road and shot.

The Sikh agitation has been continuing for more than 18 months and has three main sets of demands. The first consists of religious freedoms, for various sectarian freedoms and for the imposition of central Sikh control of temples nationally, which have largely been conceded by the Government, though many have not yet been implemented.

The second demand is that Chandigarh, the state capital, currently shared with Haryana, a Hindu state that was carved out of Greater Punjab state as a result of a previous Sikh agitation, should be given to Punjab alone. The Government agrees but says Haryana must be compensated by a transfer of some villages from Punjab.

The Sikh leaders say the question of the village transfer should be referred to a tribunal. The Government agrees but wants the whole question of the capital to go before a tribunal too.

A third demand is for a division of the irrigation waters from the rivers Ravi and Beas which gives more to Punjab. The Government says it cannot impose a settlement of this sort on Haryana but it would endorse any settlement agreed between the two states.

both Druze and Shia Muslim militia leaders in Beirut to permit European troops to observe the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains above the capital has contradicted Syria's desire to prevent European Nato countries, including Britain, from policing the two-week-old truce.

According to the Amal movement and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), EEC nations will be invited to send soldiers to act as

observers along the complex front lines separating Phalangists, Lebanese Army and Druze forces in the hills.

The 97-strong British contingent to the multinational force in Beirut has not been notified, either officially or unofficially, of any intention in Whitehall to participate in an observer force although one of the truce lines runs scarcely a mile from the Beirut headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Hadeth.

British troops, therefore, almost certainly would find themselves involved in any new truce arrangements. As an armoured reconnaissance

squadron, the British unit here might also be asked to report on the most suitable locations for truce observers.

Syria still wants troops from neutral states - unconnected with either Nato or the Warsaw Pact - to participate in an observer corps.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria criticized the US yesterday for its Middle East role and paid tribute to the Soviet Union as a friend of the Arabs (Reuters reports).

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Homs military college, he said: "We are against



Christians released by the Druzes yesterday during an exchange of prisoners under policing by British troops.

## Druze agree to EEC observers in Chouf

From Robert Fisk

Beirut

A tentative agreement by both Druze and Shia Muslim militia leaders in Beirut to permit European troops to observe the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains above the capital has contradicted Syria's desire to prevent European Nato countries, including Britain, from policing the two-week-old truce.

According to the Amal movement and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), EEC nations will be invited to send soldiers to act as

observers along the complex front lines separating Phalangists, Lebanese Army and Druze forces in the hills.

The 97-strong British contingent to the multinational force in Beirut has not been notified, either officially or unofficially, of any intention in Whitehall to participate in an observer force although one of the truce lines runs scarcely a mile from the Beirut headquarters in the Beirut suburb of Hadeth.

British troops, therefore, almost certainly would find themselves involved in any new truce arrangements. As an armoured reconnaissance

squadron, the British unit here might also be asked to report on the most suitable locations for truce observers.

Syria still wants troops from neutral states - unconnected with either Nato or the Warsaw Pact - to participate in an observer corps.

● DAMASCUS: President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria criticized the US yesterday for its Middle East role and paid tribute to the Soviet Union as a friend of the Arabs (Reuters reports).

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at Homs military college, he said: "We are against

you Americans and shall remain against you until you change your intransigent stance as we have decided to defend ourselves until victory." He accused the US of dishonouring its commitments to obligate Israeli forces to pull out of Lebanon.

● CAIRO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany flew to Egypt from Jordan yesterday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak as part of his Middle East tour (Reuters reports).

Earlier, leaving Amman, he pledged West German help in the search for peace in the Middle East.

By a Special Correspondent

Britain's oil should be sold to countries that are either in the European Economic Community or members of the International Energy Agency, the 21-member club of oil consuming nations established in 1973 in response to the first Opec oil price crisis.

A spokesman for the Department of Energy in London confirmed yesterday that Israel did not fall into the category of favoured customers, although he emphasized that the guidelines were voluntary rather than statutory.

Mr Modai claimed that Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, had agreed in the last months of his Government to a deal that would have provided Israel with one million tonnes of oil a year once Britain had reached self-sufficiency in oil.

The department spokesman said that he was unable to comment on commitments that might have been made by previous administrations, but pointed out that any such deal appeared to conflict with the guidelines the Labour Government itself had laid down. Britain has been self-sufficient in oil for more than two years.

At the moment Israel obtains 40 per cent of its oil from Mexico, 25 per cent from Egypt, and the balance from purchases on the "spot market". Because of the Arab oil boycott and political pressures, it has always had great difficulty in obtaining secure long-term contracts for supplies.

Israeli diplomats are said to be disappointed by the British Government's latest refusal to make North Sea oil available, after some small but positive indications of a softening of Britain's attitude towards Israel.

High Society: Anthony Quinn, the actor, who is to appear soon on Broadway in "Zorba", and Senator Edward Kennedy's estranged wife, Joan, at a New York party yesterday.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Life jail for Brinks case murderers

Goshen (N.Y. Times)

Three radicals convicted of murder in the \$1.6m (about £1m) Brinks armoured car robbery were each sentenced yesterday to three consecutive terms of 25 years to life in prison.

Judge David Ritter, of Orange County Court, described the crime of the three - David Gilbert, Judith Clark and Kuwasi Balagoon - as cold, calculated and deliberate. He wanted them imprisoned for as long as the law allowed.

Two police officers and a Brinks guard were shot dead in the robbery in Rockland County, New York state, in October 1981.

Before being sentenced, the defendants denounced the US as imperialist and predicted revolution.

On each defendant Mr Ritter imposed the 25-year maximum for each count and ordered them to be served consecutively. Parole would not be considered until each prisoner had served 75 years, the judge said. The three were convicted last month.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Life jail for Brinks case murderers

Goshen (N.Y. Times)

Three radicals convicted of murder in the \$1.6m (about £1m) Brinks armoured car robbery were each sentenced yesterday to three consecutive terms of 25 years to life in prison.

Judge David Ritter, of Orange County Court, described the crime of the three - David Gilbert, Judith Clark and Kuwasi Balagoon - as cold, calculated and deliberate. He wanted them imprisoned for as long as the law allowed.

Two police officers and a Brinks guard were shot dead in the robbery in Rockland County, New York state, in October 1981.

Before being sentenced, the defendants denounced the US as imperialist and predicted revolution.

On each defendant Mr Ritter imposed the 25-year maximum for each count and ordered them to be served consecutively. Parole would not be considered until each prisoner had served 75 years, the judge said. The three were convicted last month.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Pretoria 'told me to kill whites'

From Stephen Taylor

Harare

A captured Zimbabwean rebel told a press conference here yesterday that he had undergone training in South Africa where he was told to seek out and kill white farmers in the strife-torn western province of Matabeleland.

Speaking through an interpreter, the 16-year-old guerrilla, who said he was at school until leaving Zimbabwe to take up arms against Mr Robert Mugabe's Government, said he was told by a South African instructor that farmers were to be murdered "because they feed Mugabe's dogs".

Watson Sibanda and another guerrilla identified as Spar Mapula, aged 18, were produced in handcuffs and khaki overalls by Mr Emmerson Munangawa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office.

Both said they had been part of an eight-man guerrilla group which had been instructed to cause the greatest possible devastation in Matabeleland. They had killed eight people, including a farmer, destroyed property and been involved in a number of contacts with the security forces.

Mr Munangawa said the group had undergone four months' training in South Africa.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

Life jail for Brinks case murderers

Goshen (N.Y. Times)

Three radicals convicted of murder in the \$1.6m (about £1m) Brinks armoured car robbery were each sentenced yesterday to three consecutive terms of 25 years to life in prison.

Judge David Ritter, of Orange County Court, described the crime of the three - David Gilbert, Judith Clark and Kuwasi Balagoon - as cold, calculated and deliberate. He wanted them imprisoned for as long as the law allowed.

Two police officers and a Brinks guard were shot dead in the robbery in Rockland County, New York state, in October 1981.

Before being sentenced, the defendants denounced the US as imperialist and predicted revolution.

On each defendant Mr Ritter imposed the 25-year maximum for each count and ordered them to be served consecutively. Parole would not be considered until each prisoner had served 75 years, the judge said. The three were convicted last month.

Swiss upset by French bank spies

From Alan McGregor

Geneva

The Swiss authorities are considering whether to take action under the economic espionage provisions of the penal code following the disclosure - initially by the French magazine *Le Canard Enchaîné* - that the names of French residents contravening their country's laws by having secret bank accounts here have been communicated to the French fiscal police.

Two employees of the Lausanne data centre of the Union Bank of Switzerland were arrested in May, it has now been revealed, and later released.

While figures of up to 5,000 names has been mentioned, the bank says categorically that the employees concerned were not working with computers.

According to Paris reports, 260 people out of 300 so far questioned by French investigators have "spontaneously admitted" having undeclared bank accounts in Switzerland totalling 175m French francs (£14.5m).

## Leaders of Niger coup bid named

Niamey (AFP) - President Seyni Kountché named five men as responsible for the failed coup on Thursday. They were Lieutenant Amadou Ousmane, the President's special security adviser; Lieutenant Idrissa Amadou, head of the Presidential Guard; Commander Amadou Seydou, in command of an army battalion in Niamey; Mr Mahaman Sidikou, head of the Prime Minister's office, and a police officer named only as Lieutenant Sidikou.

Officers in various units and security services and civilians with close government ties were arrested in the capital, and security was increased around the presidency and army headquarters.

Change of mind on Korean jet

New York (Reuters) - US intelligence experts have found no sign that Soviet air defence personnel knew the South Korean jet was a Soviet fighter shot it down five weeks ago, according to The New York Times.

Most specialists now believe that the SU15 fighter which fired rockets at the Boeing 747 was below and behind rather than parallel to it, as senior Administration officials originally believed.

Turkey ban

Ankara (AP) - A law went into force in Turkey forbidding teachers, high school students, civil servants and soldiers from forming associations. It also banned associations advocating Marxism, differences in race, culture and religion and prevented professional and other associations from affiliating with political parties.

China angry over stand by Cradock

By Henry Stanhope

Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain is insisting in its talks with China on retaining a British presence in Hongkong after 1997 when China wants to take the colony over.

The stand adopted by Sir Percy Cradock, Britain's Ambassador to Peking, during last month's round of negotiations, is thought to lie behind the present series of attacks by Chinese leaders.

The latest which came in yesterday's *People's Daily*, said that only a "small minority" of Hongkong's more privileged Chinese community really wanted the British to remain.

The article might have been also timed to coincide with yesterday's meeting in Downing Street between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and all 11 unofficial members of Hongkong's executive council - in effect the territory's Cabinet.

The meeting which was also attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Foreign Office minister with responsibility for the colony, Sir Percy Cradock and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, was said to have taken place in a warm and constructive atmosphere.

The ministers, according to an official Downing Street statement, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to secure a settlement acceptable to Parliament, to China and the people of Hongkong.

In spite of their public utterances, desiring the existing Anglo-Chinese treaties as "unequal" and insisting upon the "radical" arguments involved, the Chinese negotiators seem much more concerned, once they sit down to talks, with the practical problems of maintaining the territory's prosperity and stability.

Yet ironically, the public statements in Peking about China's sovereignty and the need for a solution by the end of next year are having exactly the reverse effect.

● HONGKONG: Share price climbed higher yesterday in moderate trading, largely on bargain hunting and short-covering (AP-Dow Jones reports). The Hang Seng Index rose most of the session to finish up 33.13 at 734.05.

Chinese turnover was \$HK143.89m, up from Thursday's \$HK114.10m.

Swim scruples

Brisbane (Reuters) - Angela Russell, aged 16, Commonwealth 100 metres freestyle swimming silver medalist, has withdrawn from a tour of Canada next month for religious reasons, because the trip is being sponsored by a brewery.

Hands on

Mexico City (Reuters) - Senior Episcopate Chaves, aged 56, had both his hands sewn back on at Lomas Verdes hospital here. Doctors claim this is the first time this operation has been performed.

Naples scandal

Naples (Reuters) - Magistrates ordered the arrest of a Naples city councillor and two town planning department officials on embezzlement charges, throwing into disarray the city's Communist-led administration.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (AP) - The death toll in floods caused by torrential rain in the south-eastern state of Andhra Pradesh increased to 48 with the discovery of 20 more bodies.

## Quetta march turns into riot as unrest spreads

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The protests against martial law in Pakistan, which have been largely confined to the southern province of Sind for the past seven weeks, flared up in the adjoining Baluchistan province yesterday. A gun battle in Quetta between several thousand demonstrators and police reportedly resulted in at least three deaths, two of them policemen.

Opposition sources in Quetta said that a protest march and meeting had been organized by the nine-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy and a Baluchi political group, the Pakhooon Khwa National Awami Party, to demonstrate their solidarity with the protests in Sind.

The procession of protesters was said to have been intercepted by armed police when it emerged from the central mosque after the Friday congregation, and was joined by many more outside. The two sides soon clashed, with police using batons and later teargas when the crowd responded with sticks and stones.

As the crowd became more violent, police opened fire. The protesters took refuge in narrow lanes, sneaking out to shoot at the police. The opposition sources said that as well as those killed 10 other people received bullet wounds.

● Writers warned: General Zia, Pakistan's ruler, referring to left-wing writers and intellectuals, gave a warning that if they were not prepared to accept Islamic ideology, they should leave Pakistan.

Sleeping pill victims lose more than memory

From Diana Geddes

Paris

A tourist is sitting alone in the Tuilleries Gardens, enjoying the Indian summer sunshine and flowers. An attractive young woman approaches. "May I have a light?" she asks. She strikes up a conversation about the Louvre photography. "Why don't we go for a coffee?" she suggests. A few hours later, the hapless tourist wakes up to find himself alone again on a bench, his wallet gone. He has been drugged.

Mme Laurence Elsaïr, aged 22, was yesterday charged with robbing some 20 men, after having been caught red-handed the day before in a cafe in the Tuilleries as she was about to offer her latest victim a coffee into which she had slipped a sleeping pill. She had been under surveillance for the previous three weeks.

Mme Elsaïr told the police that she had been initiated to this "easy and simple" method by a friend. She had been told that her victims would not be able to remember enough about the incident to describe her to the police. That mistake had led to her arrest.

Her accomplice and friend, M. Laurent Dessy, a cook aged 32, was also arrested and charged with theft.

One man, who actually found himself in the shallow circular pond in the Tuilleries Gardens, could remember nothing of how he had got there, but was still able to give police a fairly accurate description of the woman.

The case appears to be one of many over the past few months, all involving the use of commonly-prescribed sleeping pills and tranquilizers belonging to the benzodiazepine family, which are indeed known to produce a temporary loss of memory.

The Government has become so concerned that it has recently set up an inquiry into the misuse of the drugs, and is appealing to other European Governments for their co-operation. Professor Georges Legler, specialist adviser to the government committee on the abuse of medicines, said that they had detected three main types of cases:

Those involving young women, usually at private parties who wake up to find themselves naked, sometimes in a hotel room or some other strange place, aware that they have been sexually assaulted, but with no precise memory of what has happened;

Those involving single men in night clubs or bars who "come to" the next morning to find that they have signed several cheques, for sometimes quite significant sums.

And those involving the elderly in their homes who receive an unexpected visit from men claiming to come from the local council or gas board whom they invite to have a cup of coffee, only to wake up a few hours later to find all their valuables gone.

M. Legler admitted that any publicity might induce others to try the same thing. But he also hoped that it might make potential victims more aware of the dangers.

Japan pledges to open its markets

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan yesterday affirmed its intention to seek a wider political role in international affairs and to work towards opening up its markets to foreign goods.

The pledge was contained in a 668-page report issued by the Foreign Ministry and approved by the Cabinet.

The report, an annual publication, emphasized Japan's strong ties with the United States, its basic position as a "member of the West", and its strong roots in the Asia-Pacific region.

The rise of Japan's international position should lead to "broadening its scope of international contribution, until now centred upon economic matters, to cover more international political aspects so that Japan can contribute in a way commensurate with its position and abilities".

It was also important in the economic sphere that "we be internationally responsible in further opening our markets and promoting the enhancement of economic cooperation".

The report noted that Japan-US relations remained "regrettably difficult".

A balance of talent and efficiency

Teasing

Simply perfect

David Rob

Simply perfect



# THE ARTS

Gerard Schwarz talks about his British conducting debut tonight

## A balance of talent and efficiency

Conducting Bach's B minor Mass at the end of the Leeds Festival is a surprisingly quiet official British debut, away from the London limelight for a conductor who over the last few years has established himself as one of the fastest-moving talents in America. "Actually, I must admit I've conducted in England once before. When I was 19, I came over here as a trumpet player in the American Brass Quintet, got to know Philip Jones and Gary Howard very well, and Gary suggested I come back and conduct his Grimethorpe Colliery Band in the National Competitions. So I stayed there for a week, and had a ball. But we only came second, and I so wanted to win."

The desire for success, and the refusal to make do with anything less, is absolutely characteristic of Schwarz. As a trumpet player, he auditioned for a place as principal in the New York Philharmonic at the age of 25, when his teacher retired from the post. "I got the job, and I thought that was the greatest thing that could possibly happen to me as a player. I was over the moon. And I learnt an enormous amount during my years in the orchestra."

Why did it have such a terrible reputation among the world's big orchestras, I wondered. "Well, they can be pretty tough. New York's a high pressure place, and I suppose when you're in an orchestra that's played for Toscanini and Bruno Walter, you get pretty impatient with anything less. I must say they were hard on Boulez. I supported him because I thought he was a great musician. But he was misused by the orchestra: they made him do things he wasn't especially good at, and there ought to have been someone else around to do Brahms and Beethoven symphonies. It's funny now, though, I think most Philharmonic players would have good things to say about Boulez; but at the time I was in a very small minority. In New York at the moment Zubin Mehta's having a terrible time from the press: the honeymoon's over. It's a hard city."

Six years ago, at the end of his fourth season in the Philharmonic, Schwarz decided to make the break. "I had been conducting alongside my playing for a while, so it wasn't a sudden change. But I did have to take the risk of giving up that comfortable life-style associated with a first-deck player, and see if conducting would work. I loved playing, but I wanted to have a more important leadership position, to be the guy it all depended on." Talk of leadership positions makes it all sound rather administrative, but Schwarz insists that he very much enjoys that side of it. "I'm a good organizer, and I like planning things carefully. Too often in orchestras you get conductors who don't see eye to eye with their administrators or



Schwarz leadership

their audiences; the challenge is to make all those things work together to produce great music-making."

And did it make things easier or more difficult in the cut-throat world of American orchestras to have been a player? "Well, the problem is that they are what you once were. There's bound to be a bit of resentment. But then you know exactly what they will take, you know how to run a rehearsal and so on. You know what you can get away with." Schwarz was fortunate to have a proposal to form a new chamber orchestra for one of New York's smaller halls, the 92nd Street Y, land on his desk just as he gave up the Philharmonic; there does not seem to have been much danger of starvation. Then in 1978 came another major offer, to succeed Neville Martinson as conductor of the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra.

"It was pretty tough, taking over from someone as popular as Neville. And surely difficult, too, to change his way of making the orchestra play? 'Well, what I tried to do was to keep the marvellous sound he got, but maybe make them play a bit louder, a bit more brilliantly, with more bite. But they proved pretty adaptable.' Los Angeles now has Schwarz for about 12 weeks a year, and New York's Y Chamber Symphony the same, though he will reduce that next season.

Does he find chamber orchestra conducting especially satisfying? "It was an accident that I've done so much, but yet, you can get a particular identity and character that's difficult to achieve with a guest engagement with a big orchestra. But that's what I try for now, to blend string vibrato, get bowing uniform, to get a really tight ensemble."

Schwarz's work has in the last few seasons exploded all over America: he is Music Advisor to the Seattle Symphony and one of the Vancouver Symphony's three regular conductors, he has a separate new music series in New York and runs the Waterloo Festival in the summer, as he has for several years.

How does he do it all? "By being well-organized." Is he a workaholic? "Yes. In the nice way, of course." Is he now hoping to work more in Europe? "We'll see; I'm more than happy doing all I'm doing and making an exclusively American career as I have up to now. I'm going to be doing more opera, and that I'm very keen on. But, flying over here, I thought, well, it's six hours away from New York and it's five to Los Angeles so what's the difference? Somehow I think we shall see a lot more of Gerard Schwarz in the next few years: efficiency and talent do not often come so evenly balanced."

Nicholas Kenyon

### Concert

## Teasing salute

SCO/Harper  
Edinburgh  
University

To celebrate its four hundredth anniversary, Edinburgh University has commissioned a work from Peter Maxwell Davies: his half-hour *Sinfonietta Accademica* was premiered on Thursday night in the Reid Concert Hall by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra conducted by Edward Harper.

Davies cannot resist celebrating Orkney again, too: inspired by the church, graveyard and farm barn of Hoy, the first movement is introduced by a shrill barn dance, then moves out into the night; the second is a land and seascap; the finale returns to the church and out again to the sea.

These are the composers own signposts, the machinery that sets it all going is equally familiar: two plain chants counterpointed against snatches of arcadian and Victorian music making, transforming tossed, caught and dancing exquisitely and invisibly through "magic square" patterns. It makes a satisfying intellectual emblem

Hilary Finch

## E.T. magic of a rewarding revival

Robinson Crusoe  
Orchard, Dartford

Will Offenbach be remembered for his contribution to music, carefully written and rich in ideas though it is. Rather it is as critic, of music (particularly opera) and life, that he excels, and Adrian Slack's sparkling new production of the hitherto neglected *Robinson Crusoe* for Kent Opera rightly emphasizes that.

Slack has set the work, which has little to do with Defoe, in Edwardian times, giving him the chance to make all the more vivid the grotesque middle-class normality of the Crusoe family in Bristol before Robinson's voyage. The antics that go on in Dermot Hayes's beautifully authentic set (complete with varnished floorboards and suburban stained glass) emphasize the absurdity of domestic ritual, with the family and their servants engaged in title-tattle reminiscent of *Cost Jan Tutte*. The ridiculousness goes a stage further when Robinson enters, dressed dandy in striped blazer and boater, and, wielding a cricket bat, sings of the lure of the sea. When for the remainder of the work the location changes to a tropical island, furnished with outsize exotica, some atmosphere is lost - and so is one element of incongruity.

Stephen Pettitt

### Television

Terms such as "heroic surgery" and "commando procedure" will already be familiar to those who began the long trek on Thursday night with *GI, Newman's The Nation's Health* on Channel 4. This series of four, 90-minute films dramatizes situations which we will all hope could never happen to us but which Mr Newman, who is not aggressively disposed to the present state of our medical care, thinks not only could happen but do.

Discussions on each programme's implications follow and last night saw the first, chaired, without undue brusqueness and with an admirable sense of direction, by Joan Shepton.

The first play centred on a cancer case, the treatment of which involved massive surgery, that commando procedure in fact. Miss Shepton was talking about it to doctors,

exploring other treatments and the underlying question of whether modern medical technology is tending to leave a feeling for healing behind.

The BBC has already run a series on alternative treatment for cancer featuring the Bristol Cancer Help Centre and Dr John Cosh, who has been associated with it and who has now opened a similar centre in Cheltenham, was on parade. He had the company of a consultant radiotherapist, a clinical pharmacologist, a doctor who is heading a centre for alternative therapies, and a Maurice Burke, a researcher, who had cancer six years ago, experienced the prescribed treatment and pronounced himself cured mainly because of massive doses of Vitamin C.

Mr Burke, who looked well, obviously had a kind of edge in such a discussion. He said that his researches indicated that no

### Radio

## Topical sense

The makers of *File on 4* (Radio 4, Tuesdays, repeating Wednesdays) must be rather like Dr Johnson's man due to be hanged in a fortnight. With the end of each edition rarely more than half an hour away, it plainly concentrates the mind wonderfully. The new series that began three weeks ago has demonstrated this admirable quality and several others, too: the opening edition took a look at events in Lebanon as seen from the United States and it rapidly conveyed to us how ill the Americans, Administration and public, understand what they are involved in.

A week later Stuart Simon was in Israel, examining the situation as it appears there. We learnt how the chaos in the north has shifted attention from the West Bank where, in pursuance of a very questionable right, the Israelis are increasing and consolidating their settlements, thus almost certainly preparing new disasters for the future. Here admittedly the usual 30 minutes had been expanded to 40, but with no loss of density. Between them, these two programmes spoke of a keen and rather original sense of topicality and of a capacity to respond instantly to changing situations, which are both also characteristic of *File on 4*. Last week the series played another of its regular trumps by moving into a field generally much neglected: in this case the provision of psychiatric care and current plans to take mental patients in large numbers out of the vast hospitals and into the community. In its short span, Roger Finnigan's excellent report achieved what others have missed by a mile in twice the time. It told us quickly but graphically what it is like to be mentally ill and what it is like to have a severe psychiatric case in the family.

What is to be done? Hospitals, said one advocate of community care, are not therapeutic. Quite right, but what truly is?

As Finnigan made clear, to run down the hospitals will simply mean returning to their families relatives whom illness has turned into strangers and who will rapidly induce in those who have to cope with them desperation without remedy.

This was the week in which Radio 1 carried out its declared

David Wade

### Opera



Neil Jenkins as Crusoe, Vivian Tierney as Edwige

Orfeo  
Coliseum

Just occasionally an operatic production hits you in the face, seizes you by the throat and shakes you violently, leaving you not knowing quite where to turn for words 10 minutes afterwards to explain the experience. Such was the effect on me, at any rate, perhaps those who drifted away in the second interval have a different story to tell - of David Freeman's *Orfeo*, revived on Thursday the Coliseum.

I had not expected to enjoy a translation of Monteverdi's specifically seventeenth-century retelling of the ancient legend - an opera which so precisely proclaims its origins as a courtly entertainment on a tiny scale -

into a basic drama of peasant life set in the vast open spaces of the Coliseum stage. Yet from the opening tableau, in which Jennifer Smith's black almost desperate portrayal of Music commands our silence, it is clear that Freeman has an electric sensitivity to the content of Monteverdi's music.

He is helped immeasurably by the absence of the ENO chorus and the presence of a highly trained, superbly responsive group of singer-actors in their pagan half-circle, acting out the simple but deadly ritual of comradeship, courtship and love.

Despite some miscalculations, many ideas work: the aching gradualness with which the villagers are drawn towards the Messenger's ill tidings, Orfeo's healing touch on the spirits which is all undone when

he loses Euridice; the immense human effort with which Orfeo and the Apollo/Shepherd (Nigel Robson) raise the banner of the sun at the close.

Musically, one might say that Peter Robinson's direction is too smooth and rounded, but that would do scant justice to his unobtrusively musical guiding of the alert continuo players who are raised and visible in the pit.

Laurence Dale's accomplished Orfeo is perhaps too plain and conventional in sound, yet every line strikes home, as it does in Marie Angel's much smaller part as Euridice. Rosanne Creffield and Richard Angus are a sensually intertwined Proserpina and Pluto.

Nicholas Kenyon

### WEEKEND CHOICE

"I'll give you a fiver if you get more than five laughs" says one National Theatre player to another as they prepare to face the thousands who have flocked to Epidaurus for the gala first night of Peter Hall's production of *The Oresteia*. No money changes hands. That much you will gather as you watch the NT's staging of the Aeschylus trilogy, not in Greece but on the Olivier stage, that eats up four-and-a-half hours of Channel 4 time tomorrow night (starts at 7.15, with video interludes, suitably carpentered to suit this stupendous classical occasion, at 9.05 and 10.15). The light-hearted exchange I have quoted comes in tonight's scene-setting documentary *The Oresteia at Epidaurus* (Channel 4, 8.00 pm), an appetiser that, if you like it, as I did (tremendously), will ensure that you will cancel all other arrangements and put on your best bib and tucker for

the main course tomorrow night.

War and peace are the black and white phases of international relations. To the Camp and Back (tomorrow, ITV, 10.00 pm), by Frances King, deals sensitively with the phase that is too often forgotten, the grey one. In a wintry England of 1946, a German-hating undergraduate (Phoebe Nicholls) briefly suspends her hatred in favour of a relationship with a German POW (Jan Niklas). She is passionate, he is high-principled. The outcome is predictable but wholly believable.

BBC Television's weekend plum is undoubtedly Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's production of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* (tonight, BBC 2, 8.10), with the Prey/Fischer-Dieskau/Freni/Te Kanawa line-up on stage, and Bohm and the Vienna Philharmonic in the pit.

Peter Davalle

### Pop

## Dream without end

Richard Clayderman  
Albert Hall

Twenty nine years old but still looking like a piece of blond-haired, blue-eyed jailbait, Richard Clayderman could sell soap powder or margarine or breakfast television weather forecasts. Let us not pretend, however, that he is selling music via the television advertisements which have moved tens of millions to register their credit card numbers by telephone in exchange for one of his recordings. What he is selling is a dream, and he is so successful because it is such a modest dream.

Be gentle with me, Richard Clayderman says in this dream he sells, and I will take you to a place where the world throbs with suppressed passion, where pain is sweet as well as bitter, where the prevailing images are of a young woman walking a dog on a winter beach, of a tear-stained face gazing through a leaded window pane, of ground mist blanketing the lawn of a chateau. Just be gentle with me. This is Lecloucheville, rendered into a never-ending afternoon soap opera, and it cannot miss.

In his programme note, Clayderman claims that he does not owe his success to the remarkable marketing campaign which launched him at the public. He is being disingenuous: he must know that any pretty young male pianist could have fitted as successfully into the plan devised by his mentors, Olivier Toussaint and Paul de Sonnevile.

Accompanied by a six-man French rhythm section and a 17-piece British string section, Clayderman tinkled winsomely through a selection of classical themes and pop tunes containing so little variety or vitality that the performance seemed to last for days. "Don't Cry For Me, Argentina" revisited the bathos of "The Dream of Olwen"; rarely can Leonard Bernstein's *West Side Story* melodies have sounded as listless; his arrangement of such a piece as "Rhapsody in Blue" suffocated in its genteel pretensions, lacking even the redeeming comic vulgarity of Elmir Deodato's "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and B. Bumble and the Singers' "Nut Rocker". He is to piano playing as David Soul is to acting; he makes Jacques Loussier sound like Bach; he reminds us how cheap potent music can be.

Richard Williams

IF YOU MISSED IT IN 458BC, CATCH IT THIS SUNDAY ON CHANNEL 4

## THE ORESTEIA.



On Sunday night at 7.15pm we present Peter Hall's highly acclaimed National Theatre production of *The Oresteia*. This trilogy by Aeschylus, the oldest surviving Greek play, tells the story of Orestes. A story of blood feud, murder, revenge and reconciliation. A supporting documentary *The Oresteia at Epidaurus* tonight at 8.00pm, covers the company's triumphant visit to the ancient Greek Theatre at Epidaurus to become the first English company to perform there.

4

David Robinson on "Simply perfect" Zelig

WOODY ALLEN  
MIA FARROW

THE TIMES SEPT. 8th 1983

NOW SHOWING

WARRNER WEST END  
LONDON 01 435 0751

ABC  
LONDON 01 776 2528

GAITY  
LONDON 01 492 4422

CLASSIC  
LONDON 01 238 1238

SCREEN ON THE GREEN  
LONDON 01 238 2528



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Special delivery

Several severe cases of "parapet head" were reported at the Department of Industry and Trade, home base of the unfortunate father-to-be Cecil Parkinson, yesterday. Staff there responsible for the publication of *British Business*, the department's weekly digest of export and industrial news, were ducking all day, following the delivery of this week's offending issue.

On the front cover is a glorious colour photograph of a stork, clutching a bundle of something indecipherable in its beak. Parkinson, who is attempting to brave the scandal of his incontinent fatherhood, maintained a stiff upper lip on seeing it, according to David Woods, his personal press officer.

But the rest of the staff, none of whom knew about the affair earlier this week, when the front cover for an analysis of the infant years of British business was designed, were muttering about the "old sod's law of journalism".

## Castle siege

The arduous task of writing her diaries accomplished, Mrs Barbara Castle faces a stiff test in holding on to the Euro-seat whence she has launched her anti-EEC invective since 1979.

Now it seems likely that the European Parliament election next June will be fought on new boundaries, the veteran leader of the Labour delegation to the Strasbourg assembly will have to face re-election in a much-changed constituency.

This takes in Bolton on the western side of her present Greater Manchester North constituency.

Although Mrs Castle, 73 earlier this week, has already won the backing of all the Labour wards in the existing constituency, Mrs Ann Taylor, 36 years her junior and former Labour MP for Bolton, West, is courting the parties in the areas to be tackled on.

According to local observers Mrs Taylor is making good headway and in the re-selection process may do well in some wards of the old constituency where Mrs Castle has until now had solid support.

## Nott out

Times are hard, it seems, for Sir John Nott, the former Defence Secretary. He was seen scurrying from his local Indian restaurant in Chelsea this week, clutching a brown paper bag filled with assorted curries and (Argie?) bhajee. Is he a regular customer? My spy asked the manager. "Only take away," replied the man with a sad smile and a rich tandoori accent. "He's very tight."

BARRY FANTONI



"Must be a result of the F-Plan Diet"

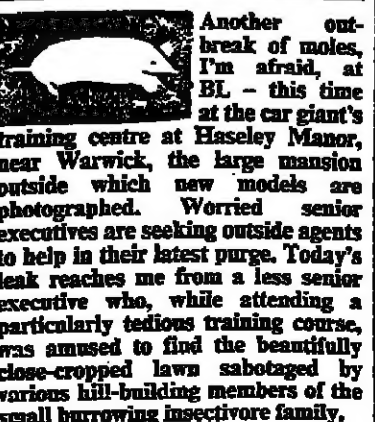
## Pizza history

The modernizing of the services of the Roman Catholic Church appears to have been going on for longer than previously assumed. Recently a Cheshire auctioneer offered a water-colour of *The Pizza Corpus Domini*, Turin, dated 1875, by the English artist William Callow.

● The talented but difficult Geoffrey Boycott has received his first offer of employment since Yorkshire County Cricket Club decided to dispense with his services. It is to open the batting next year for the *Poets' and Peasants' Club*. Barrister David Pearl, chairman of the club, promises Boycott a testimonial.

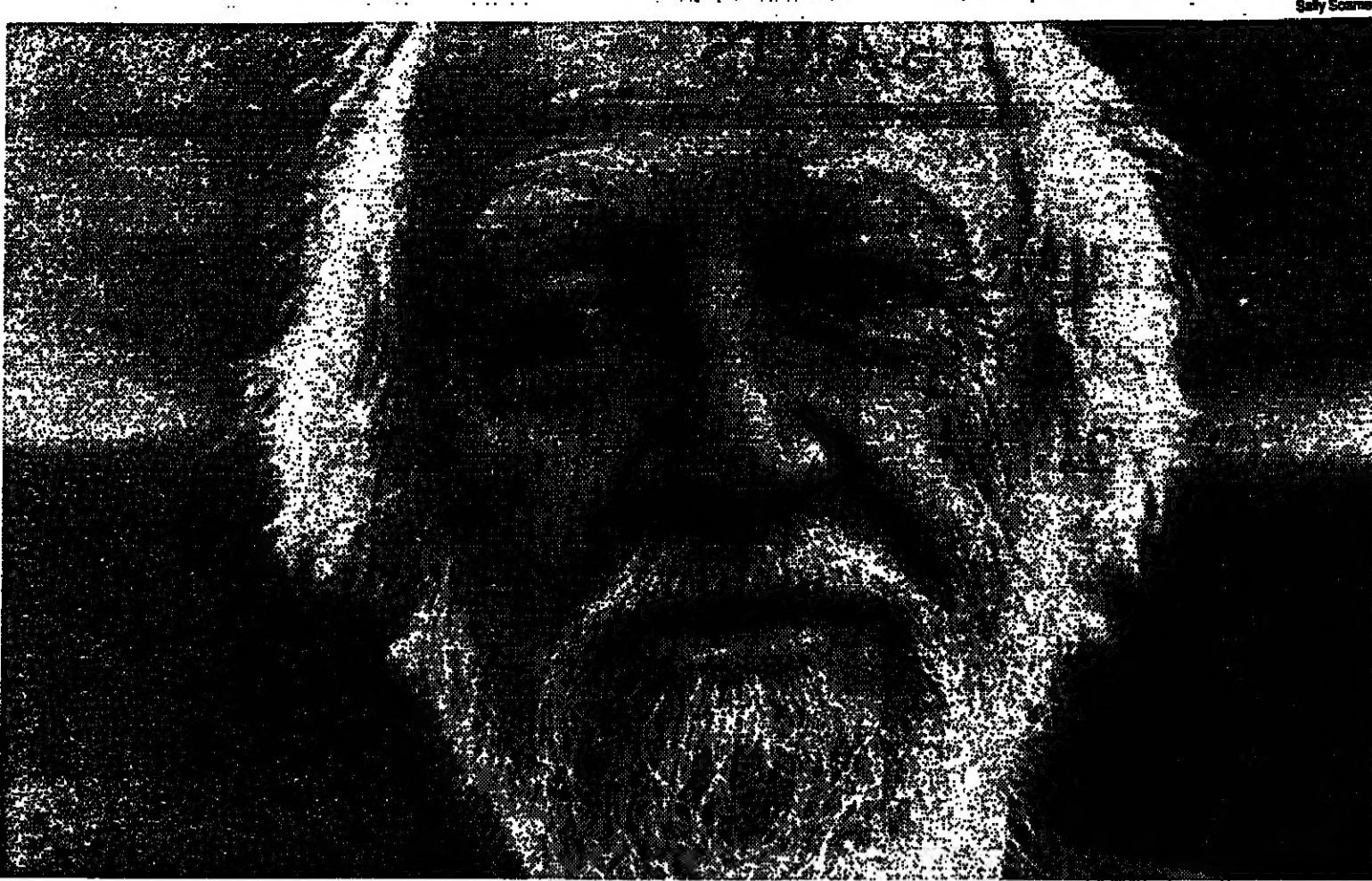
## Finnishing touch

Daley Thompson, wonderboy of British athletics, has got back his favourite pair of running shoes, which he threw into a stand of spectators in August after winning the decathlon gold medal at the Helsinki World Championships. The high-spirited Thompson, who appealed for their return from the Finnish public, received them in two parcels from different admirers. In them he had also won his Olympic gold medal, European and Commonwealth championships, and had twice set world records.



Another outbreak of moles, I'm afraid, at BL - this time at the car giant's training centre at Hassey Manor, near Warwick, the large mansion outside which new models are photographed. Worried senior executives are seeking outside agents to help in their latest pique. Today's leak reaches me from a less senior executive while attending a particularly tedious training course aimed to find the beautifully clean-cropped lawn sabotaged by various hill-building members of the small burrowing insectivore family.

PHS



William Golding: "Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth-century living, all the muddle of part beliefs."

# Marx, Darwin and Freud - three enemies of imagination

When William Golding was first asked why he thought he had been awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature - the first to an Englishman since Sir Winston Churchill - he cited his most recent work of non-fiction, *The Moving Target*. The following extract, a characteristically vigorous assault on twentieth-century intellectual values, is from an essay in this collection originally delivered to an audience in Hamburg in 1980.

reputation or a political system in which they had invested such belief as they had, but which plainly would not work.

Little by little that procession with its totemistic figures has become my metaphor for the procession of life, the hurrah for X the hero, the low common denominator of belief. Down the main street of our communal awareness they come. They dwarf the human beings, dwarf the buildings. Here comes plastic Marx, bearded and belled with "workers of the world unite" across his vest. Darwin is inscribed with "natural selection". Freud stares with Jahnke's belligerence from behind his own enormous member.

Whether we are in the procession and holding one of the ropes that support our idol, whether we are among the crowd on the sidewalk, or whether we work in the offices that line the street we all know to one degree or another - are forced to know to one degree or another - that these simplistic representations of real people are what goes on and what counts. They, inept, misleading, farcical, are what condition our communal awareness.

It may seem to you that I am exempting myself from the anti-like creatures that watch or scurry in attendance on the three major figures. Believe me, I am not. At one time or another in my life I have walked in the procession, held a rope and felt the upward tug of the gas-filled balloon. It can be a happy and perhaps rewarding experience. I may be addressing many rope-holders. Let us agree I have been one: and yet at no time could I succeed in convincing myself. For among the many rope-holders attendant on the three major figures I laboured under a singular disadvantage. I had assiduously read some of the writings of all three. It came to this at last, that I left the procession and went looking for my own belief.

Belief and creativity. Creativity and belief.

What is belief? Is the act of believing definable? Certainly we can agree that most people have a simple belief that as they walk on the surface of the earth their successive steps will meet a continuing solidity. Even a molecular chemist - I mean one who is interested in the proposition that the process of walking is one statistical complex meeting another, will not keep it in his awareness as he goes about his private rather than his professional business. It will be in his mind, he might say, but not in his awareness. The belief, then, is occasional, is accepted and put away.

What about a political belief? Persons whose daily life is one of comparative privilege - privilege of education, intelligence, position - people whose daily belief, if they may be said to have one, is in their own rarity, their own elevation above the hurly-burly of the street, will nevertheless consider which candidate, which system they should vote for every few years and begin to decide with quiet genuine feeling that they, for example, believe in democracy. The belief is taken down from the shelf as it were, dusted, used on the fourth or fifth year, used, then put back again.

What about religious belief? It may be that there are still people - I cannot vouch for this but suspect it to be true - who take down a belief from Sunday morning but have it tucked away again comfortably by half-past twelve. Now people will die for democracy and die for their belief in God. But please observe I am not talking about people who

have what I would call, for want of a better phrase, a genius for belief. The rare mystic who can succeed in what has been called the practice of the presence of God, regrettably, with him I have nothing to do. Some people can murder for democracy. With them I have nothing to do either. Alas, we do not pass our lives among the geniuses of belief, perhaps we may pass a long life and never meet one. If we were to meet one, it is my guess that his passing would scorch us like a blow-torch. We, the community, pass our lives with whole high-rises, whole conglomerates of belief inside us, seldom knowing which is going to govern us at a given moment. We do, some of us at least, muddle along through a mixture of probabilities and some plausibilities. We are too easily exhausted for the passion and fury of concentration which appears to be the way of life among the racing fraternity.

What has all this, you may ask, to do with the talk a novelist might be expected to offer? More particularly, what has it to do with this writer? You may remember how, in a muddled state, he abandoned the procession with its carnival figures. Once out of the procession and off the sidewalk a man may find himself lonely, inside if not out. The consolation of that state is a kind of riotous impiety in the face of popular, or perhaps I had better say accepted, adages, those lighted sky-signs of the main street, its sacred advertisements and didacticisms. These are and were the sentences and phrases, familiarity with which is sometimes taken as evidence of a full and educated mind. Treating these catchphrases simply as they were presented, playing their game in fact, I saw that if beauty is in the eye of the beholder, why then, so is everything else. Again: it was a prime tenet of classical psychology at that time that imagination is the rearrangement of material already present in the mind. I knew something about imagination. It was one of the few things I felt I had experienced. Suddenly one evening I saw that I simply did not believe that tenet; and that my disbelief was as positive as the experience. My disbelief was a positive negative. It was passion. Here, then, was freedom! Disbelief could be as irrational as belief and as passionate. I had left the procession, I had opted out of a world so sane as to make nothing but nonsense! Seated one day on the stump of a tree in a beech forest it was borne in on me that the dialectical materialism before which we had all fallen down had feet of clay. For though quantity did occasionally change into quality the process was not universal and invariable. The corollary omitted by our political simplifiers was that the result of the change was unpredictable. I have no doubt that Marx said this somewhere. He seems to have said most things according to those who have examined his work closely, but the crude system omitted this unpredictability.

I took a further step into my new world. I formulated what I had felt against a mass of reasonable evidence and saw that to explain the near infinite mysteries of life by scholastic Darwinism, by the doctrine of natural selection, was like looking at a sunset and saying, "Someone has struck a match." As for Freud, the reductionism of his system made me remember the refrain out of *Mariana in the Moated Grange*. "He cometh not, she said, she said I am weary weary O God that I were dead!"

This was my mind, not his, and I had a right to it. It was and is, surely, an impossible outcome of philosophy that Occam's razor should always shave so close there should be no reason allowed for phenomena other than the one that happens to be simplest.

We question free will, doubt it, dismiss it, experience it. We declare our own triviality on a small speck of dirt circling a small star at the rim of one of countless galaxies and ignore the heroic insolence of the declaration.

We have diminished the world of God and man in a universe ablaze with all the glories that contradict the diminution.

Of man and God. We have come to it, have we not? I believe in God; and you may think to yourselves - here is a man who has left a procession and gone off by himself only to end with another gas-filled image he tows round with him at the end of a rope. You would be right of course. I suffer those varying levels or intensities of belief which are, it seems, the human condition. Despite the letters I still get from people who believe me to be still alive and who are deceived by the air of confident authority that seems to stand behind that first book, *Lord of the Flies*, nevertheless like everyone else I have had to rely on memories of moments, bet on what once seemed a certainty but may now be an outsider, remember in faith what I cannot recreate. Here is no sage to bring you a distilled wisdom. Here is an aging novelist, floundering in all the complexities of twentieth-century living, all the muddle of part beliefs.

Those of you who are acquainted with anything I have written are likely to have read *Lord of the Flies*. I am not going to explicate the book for you. That has been done so often by others, has been subjected to Marxist, Freudian, neo-Freudian, Jungian, Catholic, Protestant, humanist, non-conformist analysis and opinion, has been buried with its author not just in a German reference book but under a pile of not always sweet-scented international criticism. There is nothing left to say. The book yields readily to explication, to instruction, to the trephining of the pupil's skull by the teacher and the insertion into the pupil's brain by the teacher of what the pupil ought to think about it. I would like the pupil or anyone else to enjoy the book if he can. For my own part I have always felt that a writer's books should be as different from each other as possible. Though I envy those writers who can go on writing the same book over and over again it is not something I can do myself. I do not see myself writing a book about a group of girls on an island.

Yes, I have moved on. Though in general terms I would still assent to the philosophical implications about the nature of man and his universe resented in the book, today, a generation later, I would qualify them as subtler and less defensible than I once thought. God works in a mysterious way, says the hymn; and so, it seems, does the devil - or since that world is unfashionable I had better be democratic and call him the leader of the opposition. Sometimes the two seem to work hand in hand. Sometimes neither is on call even if you call them louder. They are asleep or away hunting perhaps - perhaps hunting each other. Not to refine upon it, my mind is all at sea.

At times I have felt this to be found in most elementary Greek schoolbooks where you will find the explanatory sentence "We enter the beginning of wisdom." You cannot get straighter speaking than that, and in Greek too! I lived for years, therefore, in the happy conviction that since I had the wonder in ample supply in time the wisdom would follow. But as the revolving years revolved moments of doubt in my mind have become more numerous. Is it possible? Is nothing sacred, not even Greek? Yet a human life 70 years long deserves some attention. Its experience could be called a lengthy experiment the results of which might be approached with cautious respect. I herewith deliver an interim report and announce that it is possible to live astonished for a long time; and it looks increasingly possible that you can die that way too. My epitaph must be "He wondered." Or perhaps it should be in Greek where it would be one word only and thus economical for my heirs and assigns. As for my books - shall I adapt my favourite epitaph - that of a canon of Winchester Cathedral of whom his inscription says "In this building his powerful voice was singularly melodious. 'No, let it be the one word only'."

© William Golding 1982  
The Moving Target is published by Faber and Faber, price £9.50

Virgilio Levi

# Man of peace with steel in the soul

I remember when Lech Walesa was received in the Vatican early in 1981 with his wife and companions. It was an imposing reception of a kind that the Holy Father wanted for his fellow compatriots, who had given so good a practical interpretation of his teaching on human solidarity, on the duty to defend human rights and to establish a right of participation of the people in public life. The reception had something of a family character, a meeting of friends who feel the same way, and rejoice for an important improvement of the public life in their country.

Some days earlier I had the chance to travel to Poland. I was preparing, with the Pontifical Lech Walesa University and Catholic University of Lublin, the international conference on the common Christian roots of the European nations that, in November 1981, brought to Rome nearly 100 Polish scholars, to discuss the common European heritage with their colleagues from other Slav countries and from the West.

Geremek and Masowiecki, two of the closest advisers of Walesa, participated in the conference. I recall only that it was the last open, free manifestation of the new Poland, the Poland of Solidarity, of Lech Walesa, of a people proud to have one of their fellow citizens as head of the Roman Catholic church. Then came the night of the repression.

During that trip, I started to realize the difficulties that Solidarity, though officially recognized, was suffering. Parish priests asked me to inform people during my sermons about the Pope's warm reception of Walesa, because of shortage of information.

Leaving Poland, I met Walesa at the airport. He did not look so happy. Talking to him, I had the feeling of the difficulties of his position. December 1981 marked the end of his hopes. Once more the free world had confirmation of the closed nature of the communist world to any breath of freedom for the people. Martial law, imprisonments, outlawing and official dissolution of the new unions of Solidarity preceded a dark period of repression, which still continues, notwithstanding the abolition of martial law.

In the first days of the spring of 1982 the christening took place in Gdansk of Maria-Wiktoria, the youngest daughter of Lech Walesa. I was there, with Henryk Jankowski, the parish priest of Saint Brigid and

spiritual adviser of Lech, with the Bishop of Gdansk and other priests, among a crowd of thousands people. Lech was still interned. The hope of his being able to come to the ceremony, alive until the last moment, was dashed. People greeted the child by lifting their arms with their fingers in the victory sign. But in deep silence. Only isolated voices shouted "free Lech".

When the Holy Father visited Poland last June, the meeting between him and Walesa was delayed day after day until the last moment. It was an open sign of the hostility of the authorities towards Walesa and, no less an attempt to discourage the Holy Father from giving him importance. The Pope did not submit. He insisted firmly until he obtained what he wanted. But he could not give back to Walesa his status of interlocutor with the government. That was not in his power. And so the world saw Walesa meeting the Pope and then going back to his modest job in Gdansk.

As for the people, Walesa remains their leader, interpreter and symbol. It becomes clear every time Walesa appears in public. The Soviet block has called his Nobel Prize a provocation. This is not true. It is only the deserved honour, publicly recognized, to a man of peace and progress; to a modest, simple, balanced and charismatic leader; to a man who hides under an exterior bonhomie, sense of humour and submissiveness, a totally steel soul, ready to fight his peaceful battles, ready to wait for as long as is necessary, but never to surrender.

I know Walesa through direct and personal knowledge and through attentive study of his activities. I am glad about the honour given to him. I hope it will facilitate his task. I never wanted his retirement and I am ready to challenge anyone to demonstrate the contrary by my words or writings.

I only thought, and still think, that Walesa was and is officially out, but that he is able to hide his time. I hope, as I wrote then, that the day will come, sooner or later, when he will reemerge a leader as he has been in the past and as he remains for ever in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

The author resigned this year as deputy editor of the Vatican newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano* over controversy over his leading article which was alleged to imply support for the Polish authorities' treatment of Walesa.

Roy Strong

# Pews at one in memoriam



Sir Lewis Casson and Dame Marie Rambert: memorable memorials

The late Lady Hartwell once said to me: "Remember, Roy, life after the age of 35 is one long memorial service." More than a decade on I went to her memorial service, one remarkable for its flowers and for the absence of any eulogistic address. It was vividly reflective of her dislike of humbug and her innate modesty, not easily perceived on first encounter.

Another service, also at St Margaret's at Westminster, which went minus address was for Lord Hood. It brings to mind a conversation I overheard soon afterwards between what must have been two full-time memorial service-goers: "Oh, you should have gone instead to Rhoda Birl's. It had specially composed music and John Betjeman chose the hymns." Did the person who muttered those words, I've often wondered, scour the Court page of *The Times* deciding which one would be the aesthetic hit of the day?

I must confess to a certain drollery towards it all. There can be no doubt, however, that there has been a vast multiplication in the practice of holding memorial or thanksgiving services in the last few years. The funerals of public figures, unlike a century ago, have become private events and the necessary public expression of grief, memory and celebration has been transferred to the memorial service.

In London four churches virtually monopolize the industry: St Margaret's (mainly political), St Paul's, Covent Garden (theatre and the arts), St Martin-in-the-Fields and St James's, Piccadilly (taking in what they can). Moving lately gone to so many, I am aware that most people have a set of "blacks" tucked away in their wardrobes; it is one of the few occasions when women are relatively oblivious to fashion, and old clothes are the norm.

The memorial service is an event neatly timed within an ordered day not to interfere with the morning's work, nor upset any appointment for luncheon at one. It is a muted midday gathering of the establishment and *le monde* to commemorate a gap in it ranks. Sometimes they are wonderful, sometimes they fall flat and sometimes something goes wrong.

Who would ever have thought that the late Marie Rambert's service would have been plagued from start to finish by the noise of a

barrel organ outside in the piazza? Or that as we sat down, the pew would collapse. How she would have loved it! Sometimes an address can go awry. At a service for Benedict Nicholson, Lord Clark, normally an impeccable eulogist, suddenly launched into an attack on the Bloomsbury Group.

Theatrical services tend to be memorable for everyone involved, including the congregation. Sir Lewis Casson's was memorable. It took place in Westminster Abbey, and I shall always remember the distant echoing voices of the choir singing of paradise, and the sight of Sybil Thorneike in the procession, all in white, smiling and happy like a bride on her wedding day.

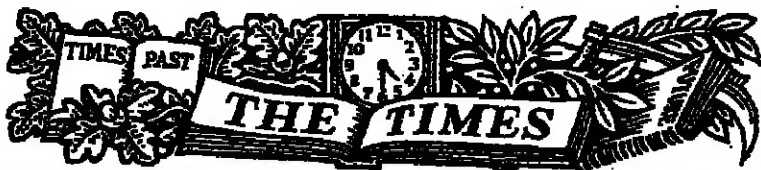
Oliver Messel's service brought glimpses of the heroines of one's youth, Evelyn Laye and Dorothy Dickson. But it was notable for the finest memorial address I have ever heard by Dame Ninette de Valois, delivered - it seemed - extemporé. A worthy epitaph he could never have wished for, than her recollection of an ancient Russian who remarked on seeing his *Sleeping Beauty* in Leningrad, "Tchaikovsky and Petipa should have been alive to have seen this!"

Cecil Beaton's service, at which I was an usher, was rather flat by comparison. How irritated he would have been to see the pews filled up with so many people I recall him categorizing as "ghastly". One of the drawbacks of the memorial service is that it is open house, which means perhaps that there is still something to be said for the funeral. If Beaton's memorial service misfired, his funeral was a triumph. It was extraordinary to walk up to the church with flowers laid on either side, including tributes from so many of his goddesses - Irene Worth, Garbo and, most typical of all, a floral crown from the inimitable Lady Diana Cooper. In this instance I'm glad I went to both.

Fortunately the Church of England still offers its hospitality, its liturgy and hymns in memory of the agnostic or inactive believer. I never feel happy at those secular gatherings. Bare addresses, perhaps a reading or two; a piece of music and then straight onto the glass of plonk and the chatter. But then it never is comforting to have the vision of eternity removed.

The author is the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## NO, MINISTER

Civic consensus depends on the belief that ultimately those providing local services can be checked; that someone, somewhere in the recesses of county hall can be held responsible, perhaps even voted out of office. Civic faith will be diminished by the government's plans for urban councils set out yesterday. The white paper *Streamlining the Cities* seems to make the entire system of urban administration in London and the metropolitan counties more opaque, less reachable.

The white paper sprouts a luxuriant growth of committees. In its dealings with local authorities Mrs Thatcher's government has been consistent in subordinating former Conservative "principles" (fear of central state power, local diversity) to the prime goal of controlling public expenditure on the Treasury's definition: the tragedy of the exercise so far is that it has not even worked. The latest piece of backtracking concerns quangos - quasi-autonomous, tax-consuming committees not counted as part of central government. The white paper glorifies in them. It creates a score or more (councils say the number is fifty) of "joint boards" of nominated councillors, commissions and quangos. A decade ago Mr Edward Heath's corporatism was large-scale; Mrs Thatcher's corporatism is smaller, but no more impressive. The white paper is half-baked. The government wants to reopen the major settlements of boundaries and functions made

for London in 1963 and for the metropolitan counties in 1972; but it only wants a slight reworking. Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, thus castigates the "fashions" of an earlier period, but is happy to live with the ludicrous boundaries (for example in the West Midlands and Warwickshire and Staffordshire) bequeathed by the earlier era. "Unitary" authorities are praised but Mr Jenkin has been prevailed upon by the Home Office not to dismantle the county provision for fire and police. Districts and boroughs are lauded, but they are not to be trusted: the government is to take powers directly to control the budgets of various joint boards made up of district and borough councillors for three years or more.

The abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties is a policy conceived in the haste of the government's failure to find a satisfactory alternative to domestic rates; its birth has been made easy by the extravagance of Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the Labour majority at the GLC. In short the policy is one of political opportunism. A radical, reforming government, tired of overlap between counties and districts, offended by the open-endedness of the GLC's access to the rateable values of the capital, might well have moved to examine the bases of metropolitan government; it might also have reasoned that its soon-to-be-acquired powers for rate-capping would take care of the

GLC problem. But no; the government has decided to push ahead on a sketchy prospectus that singles out the (temporarily) Labour controlled counties and the GLC.

The question now must be whether ameliorated public administration can be secured, despite the haste and despite the government's wish to play politics with functions and structures. The GLC and the counties have no "right" to life; the government does have an obligation to spell out, in detail greater than the white paper's, how they are to be replaced.

A sequence of consultation papers is promised: each will have to be examined in the greatest detail. How many staff will the proposed planning commission for London have? Will they be paid on civil service scales? How many extra civil servants will be employed in deciding the Hallé Orchestra's annual subscription? If Camden takes over Hampstead Heath will its long suffering ratepayers have to pay the salaries of the park-keepers? The questions are many.

If Mr Jenkin's answer - as the white paper hints - is that in the last analysis central government will step in to control and to pick up the pieces he should beware an old adage. If the people cannot blame deficiencies in their refuse disposal on county hall and the new joint board points to the Environment Department, then it is his windows that deserve to be broken.

## JUST PLAIN WRONG

Mr Enoch Powell, who, on another page, is ruminating on another world, is a brilliant logician and speech-maker. His language often seduces the listener or the reader with its intimation of infallibility. Yesterday he was at it again on the subject of Soviet power and American foreign policy.

In a speech in Torquay he asserted that anybody who described the Soviet Union as an aggressive power showed a misunderstanding which defied comprehension. The notion, he said, has no basis in fact. Sadly, this statement itself showed a woeful disregard for the facts. It was supported by another whopper: "No Russian soldier stands today an inch beyond where Russian soldiers stood in 1948, with the one solitary exception that proves the rule - Afghanistan".

It is sad to see him so off mark. First, he betrays a narrowness of strategic view which sits uncomfortably with his previous

exposition of the importance of naval power. Apart from the fact that he is totally wrong about Russian soldiers (of which more later) his own previous arguments about sea power should have alerted him to the significance of the vast expansion in the Soviet fleet which has occurred in the past twenty years. He cannot have it both ways. If it is important for Britain to have a navy to be able to project its power overseas, as with the Falklands, it must have been equally important, and significant for the Soviet Union to do likewise, only on a far larger scale. That is the first major fallacy in his argument.

The second is an even greater omission which, one must assume, has occurred only by default rather than design with Mr Powell quite carried away by the thrust of his argument. He need not have wandered the world searching for Russians with snow on their boots. Reference to the annual publication of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance* (price £7.25), would have given him enough facts to

show that his confident assertion was hideously wrong. Soviet troops are stationed now in the following places and the following strengths: Mongolia, 75,000; Algeria, 1,000; Angola, 200; Cuba, 4,600; Ethiopia, 2,400; Iraq, 2,000; Kampuchea, 800; Laos, 500; Libya, 1,800; Mali, 200; Mozambique, 300; Syria, 7,000; Vietnam, 7,000; North Yemen, 500; South Yemen, 1,500; Africa (rest), 900. Moreover, we know that the command structure of the Warsaw pact is such that the Soviet Union's allies act where necessary as its military surrogates. East Germany's world deployment therefore has to be added to this total as follows: Algeria, 250; Angola, 450; Ethiopia, 550; Guinea, 125; Iraq, 160; Libya, 400; Mozambique, 100; South Yemen, 75; Syria, 210. There may now be no Soviet troops in Egypt but once there were many and that was long after 1948. Does he think these contingents are all an illusion; or are they just there for the beer? It is not misunderstanding which Mr Powell should be attending to, but misinformation.

## OUR FATHER...

"Almighty Father, send your Holy Spirit on all mankind, that he may strengthen them..." may seem innocuous enough as a prayer, but it is, we are urged, bad language. It commits the same sin three times, the sin of referring to the Deity as male. The urging comes from a group of ardent ecumenists called ONE for Christian Renewal, who suggest the more acceptable form of this prayer: "God our Creator, send your Holy Spirit on all families; may they grow strong through the sharing of their lives."

As this very extreme demonstrates, there is something artificial and clumsy about trying to use the English language to make an ideological point. Language is for the expression of meaning, in this case for the expression of devotion and petition, and "Almighty Father" does not mean quite the same as "God our Creator."

The problem is not really, as ONE would have us believe, that those who use such prayers have an implicit wish to assert the superiority of the male sex over the female. It is not theology which makes the difficulty, but the English language itself. The available alternatives to "He" are "She" and "It". The traditional language makes the best of these three choices: one would prefer not to have the Holy Spirit called "It".

This example stands for the whole, for every page of the Book of Common Prayer, the Alternative Services Book, the English Missal, and the Methodist Prayer Book, is covered with almost identical affronts to the anti-sexists. What is to be made of "Son of Man"? Is there no escape from the "you who" ("yoo-hoo") school of liturgical reform, as sexually neutral pronouns are conscripted to

assist the fabrication of awkward unlikely sentences?

The purging of the language of all metaphors with a gender connotation would be an impoverishment, and a particular impoverishment in religious language. There may well be an issue that religious institutions must face, concerning the role of women in their activities, and indeed gradually they are facing it. But in so doing, a special kind of cord should be erected round religious language, which is a special kind of language anyway. There really is no insult to women in using for the First Person of the Christian Trinity the hallowed expression "Almighty Father", and only a peculiar type of single-mindedness would see it as such. It has resonances which no one generation can completely hear, and posterity must be allowed to inherit it intact.

A hint to Mr Heseltine, if he should come off worse in his tussle with Mr Lawson over the defence budget. The Spanish Ministry of Defence, also no doubt beset by the problem of making ends meet, has issued a decree this week bringing the military regulations on carrier pigeons up to date. The amiable backyard fancy has always been taken seriously in Spain, and pigeon colonies already have to be authorized by a body called the Servicio Colombofilo Militar, a name which coos as gently as any sucking-dove. Plans are being prepared to give the state new rights to requisition birds in case of civil or military emergency. It seems a pity, however, to enrol the birds in the army instead of as a wing of the air force.

The idea is less quaint than it may seem. One of the arts of modern war is to jam the communications of one's adversary; it is quite possible in spite of all the costly refinements of

modern electronics that combatants might find themselves floundering around as blindly as Jellies did in the haze of Jutland. Then out of the mist might flutter a pigeon, like the dove that came back to Noah, and all would be clear. Pigeon post - already known in King Solomon's day - played a notable part in the siege of Paris in 1870, where the besieging Prussians took the threat so seriously that they moved up reinforcements of specially-trained falcons.

It was at that period that *The Times* became the first British newspaper to be transmitted by air for publication on the continent. Relations of the besieged citizens of Paris filled the agony column every day with personal messages - so many that eventually they filled the entire front page and much of the second. These pages were reduced by what these days we would call a microfilm process, flown into Paris by express

pigeon, and fed into a magic lantern to be deciphered. Pigeon post was a profitable business in those days: the GPO charged the public fivepence a word for letters delivered by air mail.

There is much irony in the idea of the emblematic bird of peace being made to participate in our conflicts ("Cry Havoc and let slip the doves of war"). Man has never scrupled to press other species into the service of his quarrels, from the earliest prehistoric pack-mules to the US Navy's dolphins trained for covert underwater activities. Other birds might come under the recruiting officer's eye; geese, for instance, whose clamour is said to have saved the Capitol of ancient Rome from a stealthy night assault by Gauls. It might be worthwhile for the next Defence Review to examine the possibility of setting up a Royal Goose Flotilla (or Flight?) to provide an inexpensive early-warning system, with a handy by-product of eggs.

## Fact and fiction on food prices

From Lord Hesketh

Sir, During the past few months agriculture in general and the common agricultural policy in particular have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it justifiable. Unfortunately, in certain areas fact and fiction have become entwined and this is particularly true with regard to EEC cereal prices.

There can hardly be a more staple food than bread itself and investigation of the component costs of the housewife's loaf is interesting. Of the retail price, only some 20 per cent is absorbed by the cost of wheat. Thus a substantial reduction of, say, 25 per cent in wheat support prices would only produce a net saving of 5 per cent in the cost of a loaf, always assuming that the millers, bakers and retailers passed this on in its entirety.

I suggest that some of the more vocal opponents of agriculture do their sums a little more carefully and look beyond the farmyard gate before marching under the banner of cheap food.

Yours faithfully,  
HESKETH,  
Easton Neston,  
Tewkesbury, Northamptonshire,  
October 5.

From Mr George Carey  
Sir, Allan Massie (feature, October 1) used the *Panorama* programme on agriculture last week as a basis for a general attack on television journalism. It is "tendentious and cheaply sensational", he says, and this is "inherent in the medium". In a way, I suppose, it is something of a tribute to Richard Lindsey's sharpness that a report on the CAP (common agricultural policy) could be described as sensational; but it is also nonsense.

I don't want to fill your column with a wrangle over the detail, but since Mr Massie quite rightly argues that facts should underpin argument, it is worth giving one example which illustrates the standard of his own research. Challenging the programme's statement that the consumers are rejecting butter as too expensive, he says "it goes fast enough in the supermarkets I frequent, and my own family gets through a few pounds of the stuff a week".

The facts are these: in six years, while the retail price of margarine has fallen in real terms by 30 per cent, the price of butter has gone up 26 per cent - despite a large consumer subsidy. In the same period consumption of butter in the UK is down by 42 per cent. The experience of Mr Massie's family scarcely undermines the Milk Marketing Board's own figure.

What Mr Massie ignores, in his wider attack on the way television reports issues, is that a good reporter, in whatever medium he works, must use his judgement. He must question what is officially presented to him and, on the basis of his research, make his own assessment of the arguments on each side.

If Mr Massie finds that a journalist of Richard Lindsey's calibre comes to different conclusions from his own, he is perfectly entitled to say so; but it is a pity he has to resort to the hoary old charge of sensationalism and bias.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE CAREY,  
Editor, *Panorama*,  
British Broadcasting Corporation,  
Lime Grove Studios, W12,  
October 4.

## Bradlaugh's struggle

From Mr Nicolas Walter

Sir, It is surely true that Charles Bradlaugh's parliamentary struggle should be described accurately - and especially in *The Times*, where Bernard Levin devoted a whole article to the subject (December 4, 1980). Yet your report of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Bradlaugh's birth again repeats the old lie that he "was removed from the Commons when he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist" (September 27).

It is therefore necessary to repeat again the simple fact that he never once refused to take the oath. When he was first elected, in 1880, he asked to be allowed to affirm, but was refused permission; so he asked to be allowed to take the oath (which he insisted was equally binding on his conscience, although he added - in a letter to *The Times* on May 21, 1880 - that it included "words of idle and meaningless character... which I have scores of times declared to be no sound, conveying no clear and definite meaning") but was again refused permission.

However, he tried to take the oath a dozen times during the next six years, and even administered it to himself on two occasions. As a result, he was taken into custody, violently thrown out of Parliament, repeatedly taken to court, thrice deprived of his seat and thrice re-elected by by-elections, until in 1886 he was at last allowed to keep his seat - and take the oath.

Five years later, having got an Affirmation Bill into law, he died worn out by his struggles. After a century, he does at least deserve to have those struggles properly remembered.

NICOLAS WALTER,  
Rationalist Free Association,  
88 Islington High Street, N1.

## Churchill's call

From Dr Roger Kershaw

Sir, Your correspondent may be right to hint ("Letter from Brunel", October 1) that the Churchill Museum at "BSP" could seem increasingly anachronistic to the younger generation, as Brunel emerges into independent nationhood. But the most confusing aspect is not Churchill's call for sacrifice but the Malay translation on the plinth of his statue, which expresses the idea that it was Churchill's blood, sweat and tears that were being offered.

## Mrs Thatcher and the Tory outlook

From Sir John Grugeon

Sir, The current "attacks" on the Prime Minister demonstrate the very reasons why Mrs Thatcher has been one of the most successful leaders of the Tory Party in recent years.

That she has taken unpopular decisions, ignored the protest of the vociferous minority from within, brought about the downfall of effective opposition from without and given the country new heart based upon the emergence of a new and soundly based economic recovery are the virtues that have been sadly lacking since the war.

Mrs Thatcher has the great gift of the "common touch", knowing what the people wish for most in life, peace, prosperity and, above all, a pride in being British.

Self-respect can only come from self-help; for too long as a nation we have helped ourselves to wealth we have not earned and enjoyed peace at the expense of others. Strong, effective and determined leadership is respected but seldom liked. With the benefit of hindsight she will receive the admiration and acknowledgment of all.

Therefore let us support Mrs Thatcher in the pursuit of true Conservative philosophy so plainly set out by Disraeli nearly 150 years ago.

Yours faithfully,  
J. D. GRUGION,  
Sand Fen,  
Charing, Kent,  
October 6.

## From Mr J. A. Dunn

Sir, I thought Lord Alport's comments today (October 6) on Mrs Thatcher's attitude and performance were both apt and timely. He is probably expressing the views of many members of the Conservative Party who are disquieted with the wrong-footed and indeed insensitive performance of the Government since the election, coupled with what seems to be a lack of sense of direction. The fears, expressed by a number of people, that too large a majority was not conducive to good government are proving true.

For example, the ill-conceived proposals for abolishing the GLC and other metropolitan councils, the almost chaotic handling of the, no doubt, necessary cuts in the health service, the continuing pussy-footed approach to trade union reform, the lack of counter-legislation to the frustrating Employment Protection Acts of the Labour Administration, the dogmatic adherence to monetarism and the abolition of the "think tank" are but a few of the failings demonstrated in barely four months of office.

Lord Alport is probably being too

## The Hoskyns file

From Mr Miles Seaman

Sir, It is wishful thinking to believe that those occasional sorties into anti-establishment are becoming more frequent and weighty? I refer, of course, to the reports on Sir John Hoskyns's speech and your commentary (Peter Hennessy, September 29).

I think both the diagnosis and the prescription suggested by these utterances appealing in logic and profoundly disturbing for the future of the nation. Surely the identity of the physician (Margaret Thatcher) is implausible in the extreme.

This leads straight to an observation which Sir John might find deeply disturbing. I wonder how much time he has given to the strategy espoused by Mr Tony Benn.

elect at by-elections, until in 1886 he was at last allowed to keep his seat - and take the oath.

Five years later, having got an Affirmation Bill into law, he died worn out by his struggles. After a century, he does at least deserve to have those struggles properly remembered.

NICOLAS WALTER,  
Rationalist Free Association,  
88 Islington High Street, N1.

## Churchill's call

From Dr Roger Kershaw

Sir, Your correspondent may be right to hint ("Letter from Brunel", October 1) that the Churchill Museum at "BSP" could seem increasingly anachronistic to the younger generation, as Brunel emerges into independent nationhood. But the most confusing aspect is not Churchill's call for sacrifice but the Malay translation on the plinth of his statue, which expresses the idea that it was Churchill's blood, sweat and tears that were being offered.

One may certainly assume that it was not this kind of leadership which HRH the Seri Begawan had in mind to exalt when the memorial was conceived.

Yours truly,  
R. G. KERSHAW,  
25 Orchard Street,  
Canterbury.

## Mental offenders

From Mr Peter Thompson

Sir, Robert Kilroy-Silk argues (feature, September 19) that the Butler Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders came into being in response to the difficulties of moving security patients to National Health Service hospitals.

This is not correct. The Butler Committee, like the Asford committee, was appointed by the late Reginald Maudling, when Home Secretary, in response to the public outcry over Graham Young who, shortly after his discharge from Broadmoor, committed extremely serious offences which were, in some respects, similar to those which took him to Broadmoor.

Conservative administrations appear to only initiate new measures for the mentally disordered as a reaction to public opinion - rather than as a caring response to the need

## kind in stating there is still time for the Prime Minister to recover between now and 1988. By then all initiative of ministers will have been stifled by her monocratic style. The time to change is now, while there is time, or the next election will be lost.

Yours faithfully,  
J. A. DUNN,  
Bourne House,  
Book Lane,  
Plaxton,  
Sevenoaks, Kent.

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter  
Sir, Lord Alport's opinion of the Prime Minister is his own affair. But he should realise that statements of opinion fail to carry conviction when they are backed by plainly inaccurate allegations of fact.

Two examples from his letter will suffice.

He alleges "a lack of sympathy for those for whom the welfare state... provides almost their only prospect of security and hope". Mrs Thatcher's first ministerial appointment was, in 1961, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. I happened to be the minister in charge of that department at that time and can therefore give first-hand evidence not only of her quick grasp of the complex subject matter of social security but still more of the vigorous and effective compassion which she brought to the handling of individual cases.

The other example has become public since Lord Alport wrote. The loyalty and magnanimity which Mrs Thatcher has shown to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry shows what preposterous nonsense it is to allege that she demands "narrow conformity... from those whom she has associated with her at Westminster and in Whitehall". Lord Alport will no doubt recall that a willingness to apologise is the hallmark of a gentleman.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
BOYD-CARPENTER,  
House of Lords,  
October 6.

From Mr Peter Brennan  
Sir, I suspect that what essentially irks Lord Alport about the Prime Minister's comportment after a success is not that she is not magnanimous enough but that she is not magnanimous precipitately. The eyes of others it is one of her merits.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER BRENNAN,  
75 Whitton Road,  
Twickenham,  
Middlesex,  
October 6.

Take in particular the various chapters in his books which refer to the power of patronage, freedom of information and other such topics which attack the heart of the issue of dismantling the influence of the Establishment. I for one find great similarities, at least in sentiment, between Sir John and Tony Benn.

As a long-time supporter of Mr Benn's approach and an ex-employee of Sir John, for whose style I have the utmost regard, I find these similarities very heartening. May those who have lost faith in the nation's abilities start to realise what is the focal point in attacking what some of our close neighbours call the "British disease".

Yours faithfully,  
MILES SEAMAN,  
38 Sarre Road, NW2,  
September 29.

## Wedgwood's service

From Mr Colin Shewring

Sir, On my visit to Leningrad at Christmas, 1981, I was able to see part of the table service commissioned by Catherine, Empress of Russia (feature, September 3; letters, September 9, 13, 15, 26). About a dozen items are housed in an elegant case and one of the vegetable dishes is upended so that the inscription on its base may be read. The inscription is as follows:

This Table and Dessert Service, Confiting of 952 pieces, and ornamented in Enamel, with 1244 real Views of Great Britain, was made at Etruria in Staffordshire and Chelsea in Middlesex, in the years 1773 & 1774, at the Command of that illustrious Patroness of the Arts CATHERINE II Empress of all the Russias, by WEDGWOOD & BENTLEY.

Upside down under this inscription is the number 1272. Round the lip is a small painted gallery in the form of a circular headed arcade, below which on the side displayed is a painting in green of a ruined abbey set in trees and with cattle grazing in the foreground. This scene is enclosed within a frame of what appear to be Philodendron sprays.

Yours faithfully,  
COLIN SHEWRING,  
16 Nelson Street,  
King's Lynn,  
Norfolk,  
October 3.

units and in prison (largely because of the lack of beds in security hospitals). It will also examine the rehabilitation processes, statutory and voluntary, recognising that the re-detention rate from the security hospitals is in the area of 25-30 per cent (which includes recidivism).

If Mr Fowler pursued a policy with the RHAs which withheld further funding of them until the £72m given to them since 1976 had been correctly used for the mentally disordered (this might particularly apply to the South West Thames, West Midlands and Oxford RHAs) the thousand beds that the Butler committee considered necessary in 1975 might be more of a reality than a forlorn hope.

Yours etc,  
PETER THOMPSON,  
Honorary Executive Director,  
The Matthew Trust,  
The Parish Office,  
Stratford Road, W8.

## Sailing along a doubtful course

From Mr Strahan Soames

Sir, Hurrah for the America's Cup! This year it has vouchsafed us many of the essential ingredients of proper theatre, such as trickery, comedy, irony, clandestine manoeuvrings and the occasional dagger in the back; it has also given us some exquisite boats and some extremely clever sailors.

It is sad and cheerless to suggest (letter, October 1) that money spent on such invigorating and dramatic spectacle be diverted to the building of relatively dull sail training ships: it is like maintaining that the money spent on racchoses should be used for teaching riding, or that instead of Grand Prix racing cars there should be more driving schools.

As to the sail training ships, I (as a life-long and obsessed dinghy sailor) sometimes doubt their worth. It can be maintained that it is retrogressive to build consciously archaic ships which are difficult to sail because they are out of date.

Older men build them for boys and girls to sail because the older men think that the sailing of them builds character; but having observed many sailors I do not find their characters to be better or worse than those who have neglected to go to sea.

If the considerable money spent on these large and unhandy sail training vessels were diverted to the provision of sailing dinghies, I am sure that many of the rivers, harbours and gravel pits of Britain could be filled with small and modern boats in which boys and girls could enjoy themselves without bothering about their characters.

It is perhaps relevant that both the helmsmen who were finally chosen for the British 12-metre Victory 83 were champion dinghy sailors.

Yours truly,  
STRAHAN SOAMES,  
Tower Quay,  
Tower Street,  
Emsworth,  
Hampshire,  
October 3.

## Cat lovers

From Her Majesty's Ambassador in Budapest

Sir, In his enthusiasm for Gillian Lynne's Vienna production of *Cats* Sheridan Morley (review, September 27) does less than justice to the Szirtes/Sergi production here in Budapest.

*Cats* has been playing to enthusiastic houses here for months; 30,000 people have seen 35 performances and the ticket touts are flourishing. The fact is that, *pace* Mr Morley, Budapest can claim credit for *Cats*'s Continental premiere and for the first production of *Cats* behind a conventional proscenium arch.

It all goes to show what Hungarian theatregoers know is gospel: that what Budapest plays today, Vienna plays with luck, the day after tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,  
P. W. UNWIN,  
British Embassy,  
Budapest,  
Hungary,  
September 29.

## Body and mind

From Mr Denis W. G. L. Haviland

Sir, In his otherwise interesting letter (October 4) Professor Baum, evidently on a cursory reading of mine (September 14), completely misrepresents my fundamental points.

I did not dismiss the BMA enquiry. I welcomed it. And I did not claim that the employment of scientific method as such would produce nonsense. It is the application of scientific method to the BMA's ill-chosen questions about techniques and why they work which will do that. "Rubbish in; rubbish out."

Healing today is not a function of techniques or philosophy (We need years of study to write the missing chapter in the text books). What is now needed is a study of the only practicable question: does healing work? We in the Confederation of Healing Organisations know the extent to which it does. Let the medical profession now find out.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS HAVILAND,  
Confederation of Healing Organisations,  
115 Hampstead Way, NW11,  
October 4.

## A dressing down

From Mr Philip Lee

Sir, I was startled to read in an advertisement on the men's fashion page (October 4) that "You can always tell a gentleman by the way he dresses."

Frankly, I doubt it. In any event, the message is diluted by the two haughty young gentlemen, both of whom have a hand thrust deep into a pocket.

My grandmother gave me a whole string of dots and don'ts if I wanted to appear to be a gentleman and top of her list was the fact that no gentleman ever stuck his hands in his pockets - particularly when he was being photographed!

Yours, etc,  
PHILIP LEE,  
40 Danbyryn Avenue,  
Radyr,  
Cardiff,  
October 4.

## Old stock?

From Miss Ruth Golding

Sir, In a supermarket window I saw this notice: "OAP's wanted for shelf filling".

Yours faithfully,  
RUTH GOLDING,  
39 Sicket Court,  
Marquess Road, N1,  
October 1.







2,3  
Travel: Skiing off-piste;  
Fare Deals to Africa;  
A Victorian village;  
Collecting: Token coins;  
Eating Out; and Drink

4  
Values: Comfort in the  
lack-of-space age;  
Shopfront: A show  
designed to boost  
Britain; In the Garden

# THE TIMES Saturday

5  
Review: Pick of the  
paperbacks of the month;  
Preview: Critics' choice of Galleries,  
Theatre and Photography

7,8  
Preview: Films, Music,  
Films on TV, Opera, Dance;  
Prize concise crossword;  
Chess; Bridge; Family Life;  
and The Week Ahead

8-14 OCTOBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Inspired by the dream of the simple life, scores  
of townfolk have turned their backs on  
security and comfort to seek fulfilment in the  
down-to-earth business of smallholding.

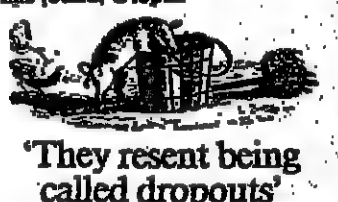
Here John Young examines how they have fared

## The rocky road back to the land

In the far west of Wales they have been experimenting with the future, and for most of them it has not worked. "They" are a diverse group of mainly English men and women who have chosen to act out a dream, leaving their homes and jobs to seek fulfilment in the simple life of the smallholder.

In acting out their dream they aim to avoid a nightmare: Total destruction, in the form of nuclear war, is something which they concede they would be as powerless to escape as everyone else, so it does not enter into their contingency planning. But many of them believe that economic disaster is a probability, perhaps when the oil runs out or when defaulting debtors bring about the collapse of the international banking system.

This conviction that late twentieth century capitalism is hell-bent on destroying itself is about all they do have in common. Theirs is anything but a unified, coherent movement with a common political creed. On the contrary, they are highly individualistic people of widely differing tastes and attitudes. Jealousy and antagonism seem at least as prevalent as peace and love, and those who have largely fulfilled their aims are frequently contemptuous of those who have failed. Few of them have sought, and none has found, Utopia.



'They' resent being called dropouts

Among the settlers there is no doubt an idealistic, even lunatic, fringe. There is also an unattractive "me first" element, people who have bought their own hideaways against the day when starvation and anarchy stalk the streets of urban Britain. Some have learned Welsh, it is alleged, in order to forge links with extreme nationalists, though it is not known how their approaches have been received. Stories are told of their keeping shotguns behind their doors to repel intruders, and making plans to

Sally Seymour, one of the pioneers of the movement, has found a way of life that is a model of self-reliance

### A romantic in touch with reality

Sally Seymour must be just about the youngest-looking grandmother in Britain. She is aged 50 yet looks almost girlish in blouse, jeans and bare feet. She is a wonderful advertisement for the healthy life of growing vegetables and keeping animals on a remote Welsh hillside, a few miles east of Fishguard.

Her childhood could hardly have been more different. At the beginning of the last war her family moved from London, where she was born, to Australia. They settled in Sydney. "It was a very urban existence," she recalls. "I thoroughly enjoyed it, but I always felt I wanted more space and somewhere to keep animals. We lived in a flat and all we could have been goldfish and a budgerigar."

"I used to tend to choose friends at school whose parents lived in the country, so that I would get asked there in the holidays. There were also some of my father's friends who sort of drifted out to Oz. They were the first self-sufficient people I ever came across. They kept goats and wore sandals and that sort of thing."

Back in England, Sally met and married John Seymour, nearly 20 years her senior. "He was a very romantic man. He had a boat, which was where we lived to start with, and where our first daughter was born. It was too cramped with a baby, so we looked for something ashore."

blow up the bridges into Wales. But if such people do exist, they are not taken very seriously and they are certainly not typical. Most smallholders strongly resent being classed as hippies or dropouts. They distrust phrases like the Good Life, and the amused condescension with which they are often treated. They insist that they have not simply run away; they have deliberately and positively chosen a down-to-earth way of life that entails a great deal of hard work.

If the hippy image persists, it is because the first wave of immigrants were indeed the long-haired, pot-smoking, guitar-playing flower children of the 1960s. Few had any intention of settling down and working, and most have long since drifted away.

The event which gave the "back-to-the-land" movement its real impetus was the publication in 1973 of a book called *Self-Sufficiency*. Its author, John Seymour, was immediately deluged with thousands of letters from people entranced with the idea of owning a few acres and growing and raising their own food, and who wanted advice about how to start. Surprised and delighted by the overwhelming response, he and his then wife, Sally, who were then running a 70-acre farm in Pembrokeshire, decided to turn it into a sort of school for would-be smallholders.

It was not a success. According to Sally, 90 per cent of the students were dropouts from well-to-do middle class families, and many were not prepared to work. Most of the girls moreover, were enthusiasts for women's liberation, which meant that they were quite content to hoe cabbages but unwilling to cook, wash up or scrub floors. Sally, finding herself relegated to "chief cook and bottlewasher", finally fled to a cottage in the hills.

Despite the school's failure, enthusiasm for the Seymour philosophy had spread far and wide. With "decidedly mixed feelings", Pembrokeshire people witnessed a steady invasion of English settlers.

For most of the newcomers it was less an idyll than a rude awakening. Many soon des-

paired of making a living and either returned home or sought employment locally, which did not endear them to the Welsh in an area where jobs were endemic scarcity. Some gave up the whole idea of smallholding and became carpenters, stonemasons, builders and plumbers. Others found a compromise: one man now grows vegetables and sells them by the roadside in the summer and works as a long-distance lorry driver in the winter.



'Beware of too much idealism'

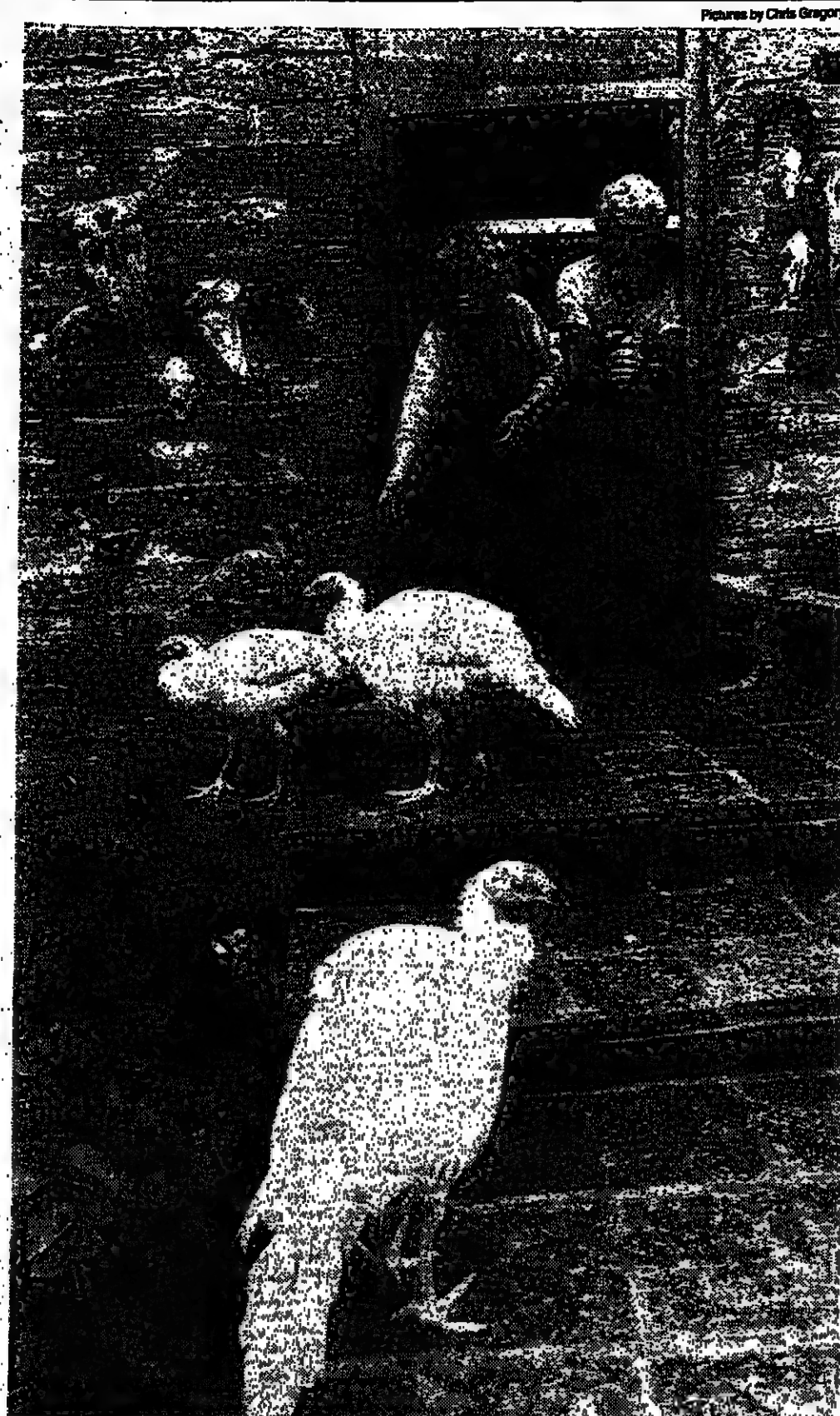
Why did so many fail to realize their dream? One reason may be that the Seymour idea was not fully followed through. What he visualized was not a collection of self-sufficient individuals but a balanced community in which each member was allotted a specific task such as looking after the cows or the poultry.

But the main reason was that scarcely anyone was prepared to become totally self-sufficient. The twentieth century might be despised but it still had its advantages. Piped water, and even central heating, were not quite as easy to forgo as they had seemed in those first heady days. Electricity was almost impossible to do without, and a home generator still needed fuel. With almost no public transport, a car was a virtual necessity. Even if one hardly ever watched television, it was still nice to see the news or the occasional good play or documentary. Holidays one could do without, but there were times when one had to go on a shopping expedition to buy new clothes, or visit relatives.

There may have been one or two settlers, prepared to go the whole hog and become virtual hermits. But most found that they still needed cash incomes, and whatever money they managed to earn from their smallholdings was, apart from very exceptional cases like the Downys (profiled on page 3), nothing like enough to pay fuel, water, electricity and telephone bills, let alone provide the occasional luxury.

Sally Seymour, who earns an income from pottery and illustrating children's books, is realistic about the shortcomings of self-sufficiency. "I suppose if there were some real world catastrophe, a nuclear disaster which we somehow managed to survive, we could in the last resort be self-sufficient. But if you are going to have electricity and a car, and wear shoes on your feet instead of just skins, you have always got to have some sort of outside prop."

Others are more scathing. One of the more cynical



Settling down: Successful smallholders John and Marlene Paulett with some of their turkeys

Pembrokeshire smallholders dismisses the whole notion of self-sufficiency as "pie in the sky". The idea that people can grow all their own food and live a healthy outdoor life with no extra source of income is, he says, an absolute myth.

The message that comes across most strongly, from those who have tried the future, and found that it works only up to a point, is to beware of too much idealism. For example, says one, it is all very well to talk about the virtues of organic farming, and to refuse to use horrible pesticides, but in that case you have to decide whether you are growing crops to feed yourself or to feed the caterpil-

lars and greenfly. "I have seen one third of a crop of brassicas eaten by slugs in a single warm, wet spring morning," he says.

"You can always keep animals but on, say, 10 acres you will be lucky to make a profit of £200 on beef cattle, perhaps £300 on sheep. You can't pay many bills with that."

From all accounts, to approach smallholding as a way of escape is a recipe for disaster. The experience of those who have made the grade shows that it can offer much happiness and satisfaction, but only limited material reward. The moral from Pembrokeshire is that idealism is no substitute for common sense and hard work.

When he bought his present eight acres, he was under no romantic illusions about the joys of self-sufficiency. "If you are going to hang on to amenities like the television set, the telephone, the car, piped water and electricity, you need money. I have a pension, but that's not enough."

The answer, he says, is not just to grow things but to make something from them, in his case, soft-fruit wine. Last year the Paulett made 170 gallons, but they never got around to selling any of it. By July they and their friends had drunk the lot. But at least it showed that it was popular, and this year they aim to make 250 gallons. "There's no way we can get through that. So we should have at least 600 litres to sell."

Just over an acre of land is now down to raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, blackcurrants and redcurrants. "The trouble with soft fruit is that it takes four years to mature," John points out. "But it's a lot more rewarding and fun than growing things like cabbages and parsnips which we are not going to eat anyway."

His jokey manner tends to disguise a basically serious approach. He is at present engaged in talks with the Welsh Office about the possibility of setting up a wine producers' cooperative. "Our neighbours thought we were mad at first," he says. "In this part of Wales you produce either beef or milk, occasionally both. But now they seem to be coming round to our way of thinking, and one man is talking about planting vines on a south-facing slope."

He thinks that fruit wines will find a new market among, for example, "Babyboom drinkers, people who think that no harm could possibly come from anything made from raspberries". In fact they are pretty strong.

The barnyard is full of turkeys, chickens and muscovy ducks; they also keep beef cattle sheep and pigs, and have two acres of woodlands. The animals are mostly for their own use, but they have made some money from selling piglets. "The sheep are the real bugbear," John says. "We used to have some Kerry Hills, which were the size of small donkeys, and we just didn't have the facilities for dipping and shearing. So in the end we gave them away."

Marlene sells fruit, vegetables, cheese and honey through the local Women's Institute. Blonde and vivacious, she was a beautician in Holland and knew nothing about farming when she met her husband while staying with friends in Newcastle Emlyn. She also fell in love with the hills of Wales after the flat fields of home. But both feel the need for a change of scenery enough to take holidays abroad every year.

John is seriously concerned about the trend towards ever bigger, more industrialized farms and the number of jobs still being lost on the land. But in other ways he parts company with the environmental lobby, as in using Paraquat to kill the weeds under his fruit bushes. "That offends some of my friends."

The cheesemaking smallholder - page 3



Pressing business: The Paulett at work on their vines

John and Marlene Paulett have discovered that the secret of success on the land lies in making something to sell from what they grow

### When gallons of wine are the fruits of hard work

John Paulett is a genial extrovert who lives with his Dutch wife, Marlene, in a beautifully restored and converted barn on the edge of a housing estate, outside Cardigan in Wales. He is 65. His grey beard and demeanour make him look and sound like a retired sea captain, and it is no surprise to learn that after giving up medicine, he ran a sailing school in Yugoslavia (which failed) and was an avid ocean racer.

"In fact, it was ocean racing that took all my money", he says. "I never owned my house, which was why when I came here all I could afford was a barn."

When he bought his present eight acres, he was under no romantic illusions about the joys of self-sufficiency. "If you are going to hang on to amenities like the television set, the telephone, the car, piped water and electricity, you need money. I have a pension, but that's not enough."

The answer, he says, is not just to grow things but to make something from them, in his case, soft-fruit wine. Last year the Paulett made 170 gallons, but they never got around to selling any of it. By July they and their friends had drunk the lot. But at least it showed that it was popular, and this year they aim to make 250 gallons. "There's no way we can get through that. So we should have at least 600 litres to sell."

Just over an acre of land is now down to raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, blackcurrants and redcurrants. "The trouble with soft fruit is that it takes four years to mature," John points out. "But it's a lot more rewarding and fun than growing things like cabbages and parsnips which we are not going to eat anyway."

His jokey manner tends to disguise a basically serious approach. He is at present engaged in talks with the Welsh Office about the possibility of setting up a wine producers' cooperative. "Our neighbours thought we were mad at first," he says. "In this part of Wales you produce either beef or milk, occasionally both. But now they seem to be coming round to our way of thinking, and one man is talking about planting vines on a south-facing slope."

He thinks that fruit wines will find a new market among, for example, "Babyboom drinkers, people who think that no harm could possibly come from anything made from raspberries". In fact they are pretty strong.

The barnyard is full of turkeys, chickens and muscovy ducks; they also keep beef cattle sheep and pigs, and have two acres of woodlands. The animals are mostly for their own use, but they have made some money from selling piglets. "The sheep are the real bugbear," John says. "We used to have some Kerry Hills, which were the size of small donkeys, and we just didn't have the facilities for dipping and shearing. So in the end we gave them away."

Marlene sells fruit, vegetables, cheese and honey through the local Women's Institute. Blonde and vivacious, she was a beautician in Holland and knew nothing about farming when she met her husband while staying with friends in Newcastle Emlyn. She also fell in love with the hills of Wales after the flat fields of home. But both feel the need for a change of scenery enough to take holidays abroad every year.

John is seriously concerned about the trend towards ever bigger, more industrialized farms and the number of jobs still being lost on the land. But in other ways he parts company with the environmental lobby, as in using Paraquat to kill the weeds under his fruit bushes. "That offends some of my friends."

The cheesemaking smallholder - page 3



Grandmother's footsteps: Sally Seymour leads one of her pigs out of the caravan 'sty'

of, so we rented a place in Suffolk. It was fairly remote, and we didn't fancy walking to the shop every day, so we bought a cow, and that meant that we had more milk than we needed, so we bought some pigs, and then we had manure to put on the garden, and so build it up."

After eight years they were able to buy their own farm in Pembrokeshire. It was larger than they intended, somewhat to the embarrassment of her husband who believed then - as he does now - that no one should own a lot of land. It was there that John wrote the best-selling *Self-Sufficiency*, which led to the setting up of the illustrated school described above, and which contributed to the break-up of their marriage. Since then their three

daughters have all married and now run the farm with their husbands. John has moved to Ireland, and Sally lives with her 16-year-old son, Dai, in a little stone cottage reached by the roughest of mountain roads. She is a very self-reliant person, who says she never feels lonely. "I like seeing people when they come, but I also like it when they go away."

Her income comes from making and selling some very striking and colourful hand-painted pottery, and from illustrating books. She is also kept busy milking two cows. "One is more than enough to give us all the milk, butter, cream and cheese we need, and with one I could probably cut enough hay to feed her. But I feel she might be lonely on her own."

With pigs, sheep, geese and chickens as well, she never needs to buy meat. "We live quite well, and we always have fresh vegetables. The one thing I miss is fish, so I'm thinking of digging a fish pond."

Although she complains that there are never enough hours in the day, she has learnt to relax so, well that two months ago she was able to give up the pills she was taking for high blood pressure. She also finds time to make wine and spin her own wool, from which she knits beautiful sweaters.

"Everyone seems to be looking to get out of the rat race and retire to the country. But it's not that easy. You have to get yourself really organized if you're going to do it properly," Sally Seymour should know.



### Preparing the ground

Is smallholding an impossible dream? The answer seems to depend on what you want from it and what you are able and willing to put into it. One frequently heard piece of advice is never to entangle yourself with a mortgage on the holding, since even the most dedicated and professional smallholders, like the Downys, say there is no hope of earning enough to meet the repayments.

That effectively rules out most young people, unless they are fortunate to have wealthy parents or a legacy. But for middle-aged people who have paid off their mortgages and are in a position to realize their assets, it is a practicable proposition, particularly if they have an investment income or a pension.

Even then, it is easy to come a cropper without careful planning and preparation. Farming, even at subsistence level, is a science which requires study. If your intention is to establish a small business, with an end product like cheese or wine which could provide a cash income, then study the market and take advice.

Do not on any account rush into it. The story is told of one couple from London who fell in love with a cottage in a beautiful valley, which they saw for the first time in summer. Too late they realized that the sun reached it for only five months a year, and that its Welsh name meant Frog in a Bog. Another man, convinced that global economic collapse was imminent, sold a successful holiday complex and bought a farm which he tried to work with shire horses. He is now a sadder and considerably poorer man.

John Seymour's trail-blazing book, *Self-Sufficiency*, is published by Sidgwick and Jackson, £7.95. His latest, *The Smallholder*, is from Faber and Faber, £4.95.

## HIGHLAND PARK

*fine old Orkney single malt whisky.*

Still making by hand.

At Highland Park, we don't believe you can make fine old single malt whisky by new-fangled methods.

Which is why we still distil in the traditional way. Still malting by hand, still drawing the water from our own ancient spring, still using rich Orkney peat to stoke the kiln.

Highland Park.

The 12-year-old malt that's centuries old.

*We don't let progress get in the way of anything*



# Off-piste fun run leaves the humdrum behind

ABTA

01-589 0818  
LONDON, SW1X 0EP  
[4 5060] ATOL

**Long slide:** The Vallée Blanche has some of the best off-piste skiing in Europe.

Courmayeur has a lot in its favour, and I spent a most enjoyable 10 days there in a

But if you have the time, and the inclination to explore one of the finest skiing areas in the Alps, I would go to Chamonix.

**Dolomiti offered two weeks in Courmayeur in chalet with meals, wine, flight and insurance from £282. (720 0333)**

## Chopping through the jungle of discount flights to Africa

The following is a region-by-region guide to the fares. Unless noted all prices shown are for return travel from London in the month of November.

**Alex McWhirter**  
**Agents:** Bestways 01-830 3985;  
 Econair 01-606 7968; Travelmart  
 (London) 01-253 1000; Travelmart  
 (Stockport) 061 477 6835;  
 Travelmart (Birmingham) 021 233  
 3555.  
 The South African Reunion Club is  
 at PO Box 13, Victoria Terminal,  
 Buckingham Palace Road, London  
 SW1W 9SR (01-821 4344).




# WINTER SURVIVAL KIT

St. Ambrose Healthcare Trust, 70 Stafford Street, London W11, Tel 0181 616 1111, www.stambrose.co.uk

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Wake up. It's time to post coupon/speak into the phone



Name \_\_\_\_\_ PLEASE PRINT

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Cyprair-**  
**holidays**  
in association with Cyprus Airways  
Reaction Centre, 21 Hampstead Road, London NW4 3AA.  
Tel: 01-263 7514-5 24-hour answer service 01-263 7514

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

TW1

1354



## TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Helen Pickles finds the spirit of Victorian paternalism in Saltaire

## The very model of a millworker's Eden

Saltaire is dry. Very dry. Not just on Sundays but seven days a week. You could sneak a hip flask into your pocket but beware the wrath of Sir Titus Salt. He was the wealthy nineteenth century mill-owner who planned this village on the outskirts of Bradford. Having amassed a considerable fortune from pioneering the processing of alpaca wool, by 1850 Salt owned five mills in Bradford and employed more than 2,000 people. But the disadvantages of having separate workplaces and the lack of an adequate water supply encouraged him to find a site where his people "would all live close to their work amidst such conditions as fresh air, pure water and cleanliness as could hardly be secured in a town".

Saltaire is the most complete model industrial village in Britain. Built between 1851 and 1876, it contained everything from hospital to school to boating park but "there must be no public house and no pawnshop". Despite the encroachment of Bradford, it has survived virtually unchanged and Sir Titus's extraordinary vision for the welfare of his people can still be seen.

It is not a museum; people live in the houses and work in the mill. Nevertheless, turning into Victoria Road, it is as though an invisible time zone has been crossed. You half expect to see Sir Titus, frock-coated, leading his not inconsiderable family (11 children) out of church. He was a devout congregationalist and the strikingly elaborate church reflects his devotion. Italianate in style, it is beautifully proportioned with a bold circular facade of Corinthian columns beneath a domed bell-tower. Turn around,



SALTAIRE MILLS

and you see the mill chimney cunningly disguised as an Italian campanile. Known as the Palace of Industry, this six-storey mill boasted the largest room in Europe when it was opened in 1853; to celebrate the opening there was a tremendous banquet at which 7,000 diners ate their way through two tons of meat, 350 plum puddings, 100 tarts and 100 jellies.

The feast was typical of Sir Titus's generosity to his employees. Before constructing their houses, he carefully researched various social and domestic needs. Thus the three-storey houses with front gardens were for the overseers and managers and those with two storeys but no gardens were for the mill-hands. However, the workers were also provided with backyards, an unheard-of luxury for people of their class in nineteenth century England; elsewhere they suffocated in tightly-packed back-to-backs.

But despite his philanthropy, Sir Titus was well aware of his position and his monogram and family crest - not a sheep but a llama - are liberally sprinkled above doors and windows throughout the village. Even the name of the place is a neat combination of his own and that of the river Aire.

The fish-and-chip shop in Victoria Road, the main shopping street, still has the original shop windows with fancy wrought ironwork. Competing with the salt and vinegar are the delicious smells from Firth's Bakery which, with 13 different types of bread alone, is too good to miss for eleven years. Try the huge Yorkshire tea-cakes simply bulging with raisins and currants, eat them in the leafy square further up Victoria Road which is surrounded by what must be the most stylish almshouses in the country. The four stone lions in Victoria Road, carved by

Thomas Milnes of London, were originally intended for Nelson's Column. Two years later the Victoria Hall, formerly the Saltaire Club and Institute, which Sir Titus conceived as "a place for conversation, business, recreation and refreshment as well as for education". Despite the two provocatively-dressed ladies lounging over the entrance - representing Science and Art - Salt decreed: "The club will supply all the advantages of a public house without its evils".

His strict authoritarian principles reached into every aspect of village life, sometimes manifesting themselves in the strangest of ways. On the river, for example, he declared that "there be no more than four boats hired at any one time" lest his workers over exert themselves. Fortunately the present boat-owner, Derek Arnold, is more liberal in his views; he and his wife also offer

tasty home-cooking in the pretty Victorian cafe which they run in the boathouse. It does not seem at all incongruous when Derek nips in from the boats, winds up his grand-mother's gramophone and takes requests for Harry Lauder, Marie Lloyd and Little Tich.

It is worth taking a walk behind the boathouse along the Leeds/Liverpool canal where you can watch the narrowboats negotiate the spectacular five-disc locks at Bingley. Alternatively, you could stroll across the park beyond the river to the foot of Shipley Glen where a delightful cable-hauled tramway takes you up through the woods to the moors. Recently restored, these open "toast-rack" cars were great favourites with the Victorians. The woods themselves provide a pretty backdrop to the Saltaire cricket pitch, described by the great Learie Constantine as the most attractive ground in the country.

But whatever you do, be sure to leave Saltaire before midnight; the lions are said to get up and go down to the river for a drink.

There is no hotel in Saltaire, but a century woodworkers' hall converted into a modern hotel is about two miles away at Lady Lane, Bingley, West Yorkshire (0274 564125). The current weekend rate for a double room with bathroom and breakfast is £28 per night. At Whitcroft Farm guest house, High Eldwick, Bingley (0274 567789) bed and breakfast is £25 per person per night, sharing a double. For further information and accommodation suggestions contact the Information Office, City Hall, Norfolk Gardens, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 752111, ext 425).

## EATING OUT

## Early evening pit-stops for theatregoers in a rush

This week we investigate pre-theatre diners. Many West End restaurants now offer set-price menus for early evening diners. These can be enjoyed before an expensive evening at the theatre, or simply as a cheap meal on the way home.

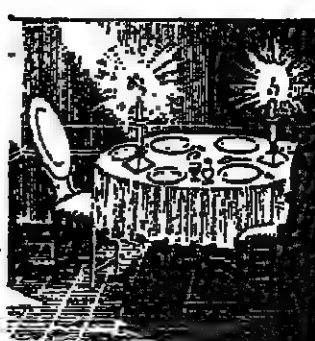
**MAGNO'S BRASSERIE**  
55a Long Acre, London WC2 (836 5077)  
Open: Mon-Fri Noon-2.30pm and Mon-Sat 6pm-11.30pm

In the heart of Covent Garden, and a short stroll from the Strand and Shaftesbury Avenue, Magno's is in an ideal position to serve theatregoers or opera-lovers. Between 6pm and 7.30pm every evening it offers a simple two-course dinner including a glass of wine and a cup of coffee for £5.95. The above-average standard of the cooking at Magno's makes this a bargain, though it's doubtful if many diners can resist more wine or a dessert at additional expense.

pleasant, atmospheric room, packed with white-clothed tables and Gallic memorabilia. Magno's basic card includes familiar bistro dishes such as breast of duck in cassis, entrecotes and chicken supreme. Not surprisingly, the cheaper set menu often embraces cut-outs from the main menu.

Thus, on the evening we dropped in, a magot of duck in cassis sauce and chicken legs in a tomato and basil sauce were two of the dishes on the pre-theatre menu, the other being a very good beef stew in red wine.

Starters were vegetable soup, a large rice salad with mussels and a delicious terrine of sandre



(a white-fleshed river fish) with butter sauce. By the time you've dealt with these and nibbled the olives and gherkins, the solitary glass of wine will almost certainly be exhausted, encouraging you to have more at £1 a gargle.

Further temptations beyond the prix fixe include a good chocolate mousse (£1.55), an excellent cheeseboard, and a daily specials board usually offering sea-food. A bowl of stuffed clams or a fricassee of sole (£6.95) chosen from this may actually work out as better value than the set-price meal.

While the service is brisk enough to get you to your show on time, the drawback to Magno's is the lack of intimacy, making it no place for that nervous first date. Few budding relationships could survive the inadvertent over-hearing of lines like "Do you want me to wear my mini-skirt or my hot pants?"

**LA BUSSOLA**  
42-43 St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (240 1148)

Open: Mon-Fri Noon-3pm and 6pm-1.30am; Sat 6pm-2am  
Arriving downstairs at La Bussola you may expect to be greeted like a Ferrari in a pit-stop, with Italians swarming all

over you. The similarity doesn't end there, since the principal aim of this welcome is refuelling - even the lady who took our coats asked if we wanted a drink. Having successfully negotiated this tricky chicken, you'll find that attention wanes as you reach the table.

La Bussola offers an up-market set-price supper - three wide-ranging courses for £11.50 including generous coffee - available both before (6 pm-8 pm) and after (11 pm-midnight) the show.

Considering the price, it's unlikely you'll be tempted by starters of soup, prawn cocktail, pâté or main courses of pasta. This effectively leaves choices of smoked salmon and prawns in aspic or frogs legs in butter and capers as the hors d'oeuvres. Both are satisfactory, though the salmon had plainly come straight from a hundred companion plates in the fridge.

Three veal dishes, one poultry, one steak and six fish are available as main courses, which gives greater justification for the £11.50. The piccata of veal with rosemary and white wine is good, but the scampi frit is encased in a rather salty batter, perhaps to encourage you towards that drink you didn't have when you first came in.

Solid sweets, fine vegetables and caudexes of strong coffee remove any remaining grievances, though the white plaster-grotto interior and chilling air-conditioning will get you to your theatre seats in good time.

Stan Hey

Next week: Restaurants close to the Barbican.

## SMALLHOLDINGS

continued from page 1



Leon Downey abandoned his career with one of Britain's leading orchestras to start a new life as a farmer. The gamble paid off

## Musician in tune with life on the farm

Leon Downey became tired of Brahms and Beethoven. There is to say he became tired of playing in concerts five days a week, with all the travelling and the hours of rehearsal, and the almost total lack of family life. So seven years ago this distinguished viola player, a protégé of the late Sir John Barbirolli and co-principal of the Halle Orchestra, gave up a 15-year professional career and moved down to Castle Morris, in Pembrokeshire, to milk cows.

It was not a step into the completely unknown, since he came from a farming family and used to spend school holidays in Wales. But it was still an abrupt and drastic change. "It has been bloody hard work", he says, "and I don't think I could face the prospect of moving somewhere else and starting all over again".

Happily there seems little chance that he will ever have to. Leon Downey is an outstandingly successful smallholder, one of the few who is making a good living off the land, a man who made his plans carefully and methodically and who applied himself with the same zeal, intelligence and understanding that he brought to music.

most, £4,000. He needed an end product from which he would reap the benefit. By making cheese, he calculated that he could raise his income to £15,000 a year.

So he and his wife, Joan, began making big round farmhouse cheeses, under the name Llanglofan, in the process converting the dairy into a working museum, filled with lovely old equipment which they acquired at local sales. Right from the start, they found a ready market, selling to visitors to the museum, to mail order customers all over Britain and to specialist food shops.

Everything on the farm is produced organically, and that includes bacon, ham, fruit vegetables - and the delicious bread that Joan bakes, as well as the dairy produce. There is nothing "cranky" about organic farming, Leon insists. The Jersey cattle graze on natural pasture for all but the coldest and wettest weeks of the year, instead of being cooped up in concrete-floored stalls and fed on silage and concentrates, and their outstanding healthy appearance speaks for itself. This year one of them won the championship at the Fishguard Show.

The obvious happiness which Leon and Joan and their two small daughters find in their new way of life has not been won without a struggle. For

Joan, a former solicitor's secretary from which he would reap the benefit. By making cheese, he calculated that he could raise his income to £15,000 a year.

It is hard not to envy the big comfortable kitchen, with its 10ft table. ("We found it in a secondhand shop in Haverfordwest, and the man was almost ready to pay us to take it away because it took up so much room.") Yet the house was derelict and roofless when they arrived, and only now are they able to start work on renovating a row of outbuildings which they want to turn into living quarters, perhaps for their daughters when they grow up.

Their income from cheese-making is supplemented by paying guests, but Leon still stresses the importance of keeping financial commitments to a minimum. Before leaving Manchester, he and Joan earned money from renovating cottages to pay off their mortgage. In the first few years after moving he gave music lessons, but now confines himself to conducting the county youth orchestra.

"We get on exceptionally well with the local people", he says. "The Welsh don't like those whom they see as 'scangers', but I think in any community, if people see you are trying to make a go of it, they will accept you. I haven't dropped out or run away. I'm simply a musician who became a farmer."

## Those heady days of copper on Parys Mountain

Token coinage in the late eighteenth century grew out of necessity. The industrial revolution had created a workforce of cheap labour and there was little small change in circulation with which they could be paid. The golden guinea was of no use to the copper miner earning perhaps a shilling a day. The answer, wonderfully simple and profitable, was not found in the industrial heart of the country, but in Amwlch, a remote town - then and now - in the north-eastern corner of Anglesey.

The rising ground behind the town is Parys Mountain, where on March 2, 1768, mine prospectors discovered copper ore of such purity that the date was celebrated as a local holiday. Within 20 years the country was at war and copper was in great demand, especially by the British Navy Board for sheathing the bottoms of British ships. The Parys Mine Company - one of two that worked the mountain - owned its own shops in Amwlch for general provisions, as well as for the tools the miners had to buy themselves. Now it designed a coinage for its own use and struck it mostly at its own mint in Birmingham, from its own copper mined on the island.

From 1787 till 1817, when they were declared illegal, the Parys Mine pennies and half-pennies were virtually the sole currency in Anglesey. It has been estimated that 250 tons of pennies and 50 tons of the half-pennies were struck, representing some \$960,000 of the former and a mere 3,584,000 of the latter.

With figures like this one would expect there to be plenty of coins to satisfy the needs of the rarest of collectors, but this is not the case. It would seem that most of the coins were redeemed when they were declared illegal and returned to the company's melting-pot.

The coins were actually struck between the years 1787 and 1796, and are all of the same basic design. On the obverse, a dour Druid, bearded and with a heavy shroud, faces to the left. A rustic oak wreath frames the design, and is said to represent the clearings in sacred groves of oak trees where the Druids of ancient Anglesey built their stone circles. A novel feature of the coin was the use of the rim for the promissory legend, "Payable in Anglesey, London or Liverpool".



There were variations on some, "Payable" becomes "On demand", while on others are found the names of Edward Hughes, Thomas Williams and John Dawes, the mine's senior partners. We have been reminded of the use of the leuetered edge on coins with the recent introduction of the new pound piece, but on the first copper token it was a clever gimmick.

The most amazing feature of these tokens was their instant success. Within a year or two, many industrial centres were issuing similar coins - mostly made of Anglesey copper. A new twist was to strike some tokens simply for collectors: buildings, political causes and personal advertising are just some of the themes that are found on these coins.



... Varieties of Anglesey tokens  
The artist pauses while in great suspense, To make a penny of some consequence, And having Succeeded, or old Dugdale reads, Stamped the pittance with a Druid's head; To make his own resemblance next he try'd, And struck a cypher on the counterside.

The Gentleman's Magazine (1782)

representing some \$960,000 of the former and a mere 3,584,000 of the latter. With figures like this one would expect there to be plenty of coins to satisfy the needs of the rarest of collectors, but this is not the case. It would seem that most of the coins were redeemed when they were declared illegal and returned to the company's melting-pot.

The coins were actually struck between the years 1787 and 1796, and are all of the same basic design. On the obverse, a dour Druid, bearded and with a heavy shroud, faces to the left. A rustic oak wreath frames the design, and is said to represent the clearings in sacred



... Varieties of Anglesey tokens  
The artist pauses while in great suspense, To make a penny of some consequence, And having Succeeded, or old Dugdale reads, Stamped the pittance with a Druid's head; To make his own resemblance next he try'd, And struck a cypher on the counterside.

The Gentleman's Magazine (1782)

representing some \$960,000 of the former and a mere 3,584,000 of the latter. With figures like this one would expect there to be plenty of coins to satisfy the needs of the rarest of collectors, but this is not the case. It would seem that most of the coins were redeemed when they were declared illegal and returned to the company's melting-pot.

The coins were actually struck between the years 1787 and 1796, and are all of the same basic design. On the obverse, a dour Druid, bearded and with a heavy shroud, faces to the left. A rustic oak wreath frames the design, and is said to represent the clearings in sacred

success. Within a year or two, many industrial centres were issuing similar coins - mostly made of Anglesey copper. A new twist was to strike some tokens simply for collectors: buildings, political causes and personal advertising are just some of the themes that are found on these coins.

Collectors invent a market, commercial dealers then manufacture further items for the collectors. It is just as true today. Perhaps of greater interest is the speed at which the repair tokens became accepted as collectors' items. By 1798 James Conder had published his substantial *Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, Issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies within the last Twenty Years*. Three years later Charles Fyfe issued his more workable book, *Provincial Copper Coins or Tokens issued between the Years 1787 and 1796*, in which most of the pieces described were illustrated by an engraved picture of the obverse, reverse and edge.

The source of Fyfe's illustrations was one Thomas Welch of Birmingham, himself an issuer of tokens as well as a formidable collector. By September 1801 a Mr King, of Covent Garden, was auctioning the Welch collection "at his Rooms in Tavistock Street" the first specialist token sale. Viewing must have been essential, for samples of the catalogue entries read:

1 Anglesey Penny, very fine.  
1 ditto in collar, fine.  
2 ditto, fine.  
2 ditto, different.

Prices realized ranged from one shilling to £3 18s for single tokens, the latter being for a rare variety of which only two specimens were then known, and which would today easily climb above the £500 mark at auction. However, tokens still represent a large, cheap and cheerful portion of the coin-collecting market, and many coins can still be purchased for about £10 each.

Amwlch returned to obscurity, mined out by the mid-nineteenth century, its harbour empty of vessels. Parys Mountain, barren of vegetation, still looms above the town, and the streams that flow from it are a thick copper-brown. The church faces the Dinorben Arms across the square - both were built with copper money. The town's 60 "pot houses" belong to the ghosts of the miners, the "copper ledis", and their working children. The year 1817, when the Anglesey tokens were declared illegal, was a memorable one in Amwlch. Militant miners supported the local farmers in trying to prevent Anglesey corn from being shipped from the island, and they rampaged and riotous through the town for 10 days, until the military arrived from Holyhead to quell them.

Daniel Fearon

## DRINK

## Pleasing product of supermarket buying power

A supermarket seems as sensible a place as any to buy wine today. The prices are keen, the selection is usually good and bringing home an extra bottle or two in the weekly shop requires little effort.

Ten years ago only the most enlightened supermarkets carried wine, and even then the range was small. The past decade has seen all sorts of changes in the wine world, with the wine merchant's traditional



role rapidly eroded by cut price chains, discount wine warehouses and, of course, supermarkets. Women have become major wine buyers over the last few years and partly due to this, it is the supermarkets of all the new-wave wine outlets that have benefited most.

Sainsbury's and Marks & Spencer were two of the earliest stores to realize the potential of supermarket wine sales. They were followed by Waitrose and, recently, Tesco's. It is Sainsbury's though who lead the field. At the last count they had

a staggering 15 per cent of the table wine market, giving them not only the largest out of the supermarket wine cake but also making them the country's largest wine retailer.

Although Sainsbury's sell more bottles of wine than anyone else, my chief concern until fairly recently has been that they have seemed much more interested in the quantity than in the quality of their wine. Sainsbury's shelves, for instance, positively groan with all sorts of their own-label *appellation contrôlée* wines. Admittedly they all bear the right names, but my grumble was that far too few of the wines within were disappointing.

This summer I was glad to hear that Sainsbury's were introducing an upmarket "Vintage Selection" range whose 30 or so wines are not only the produce of a specific year but also come from an individual chateau or domaine. Each bottle is marked by Sainsbury's "Vintage Selection" seal which, when you consider that prestigious chateaux such as Grand Puy Ducasse have had to incorporate it is no small achievement.

It is in fact an example of the tremendous buying power this supermarket wields. In the trade, Sainsbury's are well known for having stringent bottling and hygiene regulations, so much so that many a French or Spanish co-operative has had to install expensive new equipment in order to secure the important Sainsbury's order. Good packaging is a strength of the company. They believe in informative labels and tags.

The star buy of Sainsbury's Vintage Selection is a wine that

I have written about before. It is such ridiculously good value for money that it really should be in everyone's shopping basket every weekend - the Clos St Georges Graves Supérieures '81 (£2.91). This rich golden soft and deliciously drinkable sweet white wine comes from an area that borders Barsac and it gives you almost all of this appellation's finesse at a fraction of the price. Another excellent Vintage Selection white, but dry this time, is the full-bodied, buttery and oaky '80 Meursault from Mollard, whose fragrance and elegance easily justifies its £6.95 price.

One of the most expensive wines in the selection - but worth every penny - is the '78 Gevrey Chambertin (£8.95), a mature, gamy, garnet-hued wine whose rich, unfluffy finish would go down particularly well with grouse or pheasant. A moderately priced wine that would make a good winter red is the '82 Côtes du Rhône - the Chateau La Borie (£2.99). Its thick purple colour and strong Syrah taste is admittedly rather young as yet, but delicious all the same.

If you are looking for an ordinary, inexpensive claret to see you through the autumn you

might like to try the '80 Château Tourteau-Chollet, a Graves (£3.60) whose purple colour and firm, fruity character had a pleasing mousy aspect to it. So, while I find little to recommend in Sainsbury's usual range (other than their California wines and some good ports - do try their Fine Old Tawny priced at £3.95) these new Vintage Selection wines are well worth exploring. Sainsbury's complete Vintage Selection range is stocked in only 20 of their largest stores, but a further 130 carry a good selection.

Jane MacQuitty

## A TIMES EXCLUSIVE

Featuring a case of superb Rioja Reserva Otonal 1976. Only £34.

And only in The Times on Monday.



**RIJOIA OTOÑAL 1976**

Bottled in its 4th year by:  
**BODEGAS OLARRA, LOGROÑO, RIOJA**  
Produce of Spain  
IMPORTED BY: VICTORIA WINE COMPANY, LONDON S.W.1







## REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

## Ignore the professors and forget the apology

Apart from wanting this poem instead of that, I have little to say about the contents of the fourth (revised) edition of Moore's book, except that at £4.95 for 600 pages it is the best general anthology of American poetry available here and should be bought and well sampled by those who like verse but are unfamiliar with its subject. About his introduction I am less sure. I hope he wrote it to please his publisher rather than himself. Either way, its defensive tone must go.

Judging from the hostile comments quoted by him about his book's earlier editions, Moore's Apology - for that is what the introduction is - derives from his respect for that slew of Pommy literates anxious to badmouth American verse and at the same time to associate themselves with their betters (Milton, Wordsworth, Keats and Co.) but who give a bum-berry for what Dr. Wellaway, Queen Elizabeth Professor of Poetry at Hufy Tuffy Hall and the toast of literary Torquay, knows from the very shallows of his being about Carlos Williams.

**The Penguin Book of American Verse** edited by Geoffrey Moore (Penguin, £4.95)

or Wallace Stevens? Only his pupils suffer from his sensibility and his bent patriotism.

Since 1913 much American verse has been difficult for us to scan. I learnt how to do this by comparing Pound's earlier work with his later work, and by listening to Americans who know how to read verse aloud. Once you know how to scan a poem by Carlos Williams, you know enough to read those who come after him. One way to acquire this modest skill is to study Hoagy Carmichael's performance of Carlos Williams's poem "Track" issued on World Pacific Records (WP 1244) in the 1950s.

The omission of Eliot's "The Waste Land" diminishes the value of, but does not spoil, Moore's fine anthology. He wished to include it, but Faber asked too much for his budget.

When the time comes for his book's fifth edition, I am confident that Geoffrey Moore will remember Mary Herbert and Emilia Lanier and so cancel his recognition of Anne Bradstreet as the first woman known to have written poetry in English. I would like him to scorn all that Brit Lit rubbish, to increase the amount of space given to poems that are the result of translation, and to reprint more comic poetry. Short items by Clarence Day, Margaret Fishback, Keith Preston, Gerald Kaufman and William Espy would please the customers. For example, this pair by the third and last of those just named:

**The Royal Critic**  
We cannot bear to roast a book  
Nor brutally attack it  
We lay it gently on our lap  
And dust its little jacket.

**Actuarial Reflection**  
Very, very, very few  
People die at ninety-two.  
I suppose that I shall be  
Safer still at ninety-three.

Christopher Logue



Stick 'em up: The cowboy star, William S. Hart, in his 1918 film *The Tiger Man*. From a Pictorial History of Westerns, by Michael Parkinson and Clyde Jeavons (Hamlyn, £3.99)

## Noble savagery right to the end

A Denton Welch revival is in the making, and must indeed be welcomed. Two volumes from Penguin, an unabridged edition of the *Journals* from Allison & Busby and, due early next year, a first biography by Michael De-La-Noy (Allen Lane). Rereading the Penguin novels, one is left in no doubt as to the considerable talent, near genius, of this young man who died so tragically at the age of 33 in 1948. His is the art of thinly disguised autobiography channelled into a framework of fiction.

*Maiden Voyage*, originally published in 1943, is a remarkable first book, distinguished for the economy and lucidity of Welch's prose, outstanding for his ability to encapsulate powerful images of persons and places, compulsively enthralling.

When Welch wrote this novel he was an invalid, with a spinal injury, caused by an accident in 1935, which developed into an incurable tubercular condition. Trained as an artist, he turned to writing as a means of keeping safe, that is, reliving, the experiences of his short life, knowing full well that death was, as it were, at the ready for him. In view of this, the robust vitality which permeates every sentence is especially striking.

Welch was born in Shanghai, where his father flourished as a businessman (his mother died

**Maiden Voyage** by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.95)  
**A Voice Through a Cloud** by Denton Welch (Penguin, £2.50)

when he was 11). It was to Shanghai that Welch returned, after Repton from which he ran away.

*Maiden Voyage* is a story of contrasts, linking the rigid limitations of public-school life to the freedoms of exploring China during the 1930s. Although Welch did a bank from Repton, clearly, in a puritanical fashion, he rather enjoyed school discipline and conformity and the oddities of public school sexuality. In China his



observant eye and spontaneous reactions fire-wheeled, illuminating a period when the foreigner enjoyed privilege and respect. Here is the young collector of beautiful objects and unique experience, including a journey into the interior, shadowed by the menace of impending revolution.

*A Voice Through a Cloud* is Welch's posthumously published, unfinished last novel. Autobiography predominates. Briefly it is the story of his accident and his physical decline. Almost coolly he examines the harrowing details of this fearful experience, and gives us an account of pain in which rage and humour combine to strengthen his determination to overcome his helplessness.

He presents himself with some precociousness as he moves from hospital to convalescent home. One is up against a young man cheated of life, as indeed he was. He does not hesitate to express his savagery at this fate. Even so, this anger helped him to remake, in some measure, an independence, in which he was helped by a paternal doctor who encouraged him to write.

What comes through the defiance is courage, and a will to live, while time is still his, as fully, and creatively, as possible.

Kay Dick

## Making progress in the kitchen

"Tell her that her kitchen has been my other university" is the message sent by Barbara Trapido's heroine to the wife of her professor of philosophy, who has become her father figure and cultural hero. And much of the novel is a celebration of that kitchen and the gatherings within it.

She is a girl from a genteel north London day school and a home where every surface is heavily patterned so as not to show the dirt. Her surprise and delight, when she strays into a home filled with scattered children, broken chairs, musical instruments and conversations laced with powerful epithets, are immediately infectious. She falls in love with the eldest son but then he rejects her. After 10 years away she returns and falls in love with his brother.

Each relationship is described clearly and strongly. The first is peppered with uncertainty and self-doubt, the second is robust and wise. They complement each other. But the novel's real vitality lies in its portrayal of family life, which is allowed to be close without being restrictive and funny without being coy. It is very cheering.

*Being There* by Jerzy Kosinski is less reassuring. It is a finely worked-out fable which lightly makes a dispiriting point. The film version, with Peter Sellers,

**Brother of the More Famous Jack** by Barbara Trapido (Black Swan, £2.50)  
**Being There by Jerzy Kosinski (Black Swan, £1.50)**

playing Chance, the simple minded gardener, is well known; but in the book, and without Peter Sellers, Chance is a flatter character, which enhances his story.

He is a man who could never learn to read or write. He has lived all his life in one house, tending an old man's garden during the day and watching television at night. When the old man dies, he is suddenly



Disturbing fable: Peter Sellers in the film of *Being There*

homeless. As he walks out into the street, from the garden he has never left before, he is knocked down by a car driven by the wife of an influential businessman. She takes him to her home to recover and while there he meets not only the businessman but also the President of the United States. Chance understands nothing of their conversation, so when they turn politely to ask his opinion on the economic situation he resorts to the only thing he knows. "In a garden," he says, "growth has its season. There are spring and summer, but there are also fall and winter."

It sounds optimistic and the President is gratified. He quotes Chance in a big speech and Chance becomes famous. He is interviewed on television, becomes a famous international figure. His gardening remarks seem increasingly profound and his puzzling behaviour becomes charismatic. It is not long before he is asked to stand for President.

It is a neat piece of writing and as a fable it raises lots of questions about public images and the media and the ambiguity of metaphor. What is worse is that Chance's speeches seem familiar.

Anne Barnes

## Jolly good sports, and a remedy still for measles

Richard Usborne, literary apostle of P. G. Wodehouse, here turns to John Buchan, Sapper and Dornford Yates, who were of course far funnier.

"Who are your favourite authors, Usborne?" would spring the inevitable question in the scholarship viva voce.

"Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Dickens and Thackeray," he said, knowing only too well that in truth he preferred reading that muscular trinity above. He read his first Buchan (*Greenmantle*) when recovering from measles, his first Sapper (*Bulldog Drummond*) after mumps and his first Yates (*Berry and Co*) after chicken-pox. They proved no less infectious, and this self-indulgent piece of nostalgia, first published 30 years ago, now revised, suggests that he has not quite got over them yet.

Well, yes, I preferred them too, Mr Usborne, and no doubt that great examiner in the sky would have flushed out the truth from us sooner or later. But I don't think they did us any harm.

I preferred them not for their cryptic-fascism, their open xenophobia, their colour prejudice, upper-class violence, shameless profligacy and appalling snobishness. I preferred them for the pace and excitement of their plots, for the simple exuberance of their clichés, for the escape routes they opened up from double periods of maths, Mat-

**Cubland Heroes** by Richard Usborne (Hutchinson £3.95)

ins and damp holidays in Aberystwyth.

But I did not read them as assiduously as did Usborne. I therefore had not quite absorbed how astonishingly

## What Alfred the Great did next

Alfred is the first Englishman about whom we know anything very much. Many of the things we know best about him are probably legends: how he burnt the cakes, and spied on the camp of the Danes disguised as a harpist. But we know enough facts about him to judge that he would have approved of the Penguin Classics. At a time of national crisis, against the Viking invaders, he also presided over a revival of learning, and led a programme for the translation into English of certain books which are the most necessary for all men to

**Alfred the Great** translated with an introduction and notes by Simon Keynes and Michael Lapidge (Penguin, £2.95)

**Horace, the Complete Odes and Epodes** translated with notes by W. G. Shepherd, introduction by Betty Radice (Penguin, £1.95)

This necessary new Penguin translation, annotated, and introduces the contemporary sources for our knowledge of Alfred. They are surprisingly copious. The accessible and up-to-date scholarship of the editors, from the Department of Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic at

good Sapper's heroes were at sport, once they had ceased themselves out of Brooks's. White's or Pratt's, or whichever country house they happened to be causing mayhem in. A more diligent eye than mine has revealed that Bulldog Drummond was a sprinter, a boxer, a Free Foresters cricketer, a great revolver shot, a ju-jitsu expert

and one of the best poker players in London.

Buchan, as Mr Usborne acknowledges, was the best writer of the three. Indeed there was always something eminently respectable about reading Buchan. I remember while rummaging among the Agatha Christies in our local library, being upbraided by a neighbour with the words, "A lad like you should be reading *Greenmantle* or the *Thirty-Nine Steps*."

Reading Buchan was like taking a cold bath - incomprehensibly good for you.

There is nothing of the cold baths about Usborne's scholarship - more a warm wallow in a world long since replaced by the realities of raving the water rate and travelling to work on the District Line. The blurb declares that it was regarded as a classic of its kind when first published 30 years ago. But it would, wouldn't it - and I'm not convinced that all could not have been said in less than half the space. Still, economy was never the done thing among the clubland heroes.

Philip Howard

Henry Stanhope

## PREVIEW Theatre

## Serious business for a comedy king

For those who think of Leslie Phillips as the mainstay of plays for the charabanc trade, his appearance as Gae in Lindsay Anderson's stage production of *The Cherry Orchard* indicates a sharp change of gear.

Phillips, the dapper star of *Boeing-Boeing*, *Roger's Last Stand* and *Scotch*, has longest five years to get back into more serious stuff, but was frustrated by the persistence of his "image".

"You don't know that you are being given an image until it is too late," he said. "After three *Carry On* films and three *Doctor* films, nobody offered me anything but light comedy. Finally, I was a world away from *Not Now Darling*. I was longing to do a play with more meat."

His first stage attempt as a heavy - an alcoholic in *Chapter 17* by Simon Gray (a revision of the earlier *Close of Play* at the National Theatre) - did not reach the West End. Then along came Lindsay Anderson with *The Cherry Orchard* and a first-rate cast that includes Joan

Flowright as Miss Ranevskaya, Frank Finlay as Lopakhin and Bernard Miles as Firs.

In his production, which is previewing at the Theatre Royal, from Wednesday, Anderson has followed Chekhov's view that *The Cherry Orchard* is a comedy. Phillips says that this version is lighter than some previous ones.

"There is an utter sadness behind the play, and the more fun you get out of the lines - some of which are terribly weepy - the more poignant it becomes. Gae is not necessarily a nice man. He is one of those people who has no power but goes around as if he has - a man who has infinite desires to do all sorts of things, but is totally ineffectual."

"It has been fascinating to work with Lindsay Anderson. He works from underneath the text to build up the characters."

Clare Colvin

*The Cherry Orchard* opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (830 8822) on October 18 for a six-week run.



Stage frights: *Little Shop of Horrors*, a 1960 low-budget film, inspired a stage show which has been playing off-Broadway for two years. The show, starring Barry James, Ellen Green and a man-eating plant (above), opens on Wednesday at the Comedy Theatre (930 2578)

Alan Bates in the central role, Harry Andrews as a veteran general and Michael Gough as a baron leading Mozartian carles in drag stand firmly as opposite poles in the Vienna that Lohar should have told us more about.

**WOZA ALBERT!** Criterion (830 3216)  
Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 8.30pm and 8.30pm

Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuosos in multiple part-doubling and storytelling on a bare stage, Percy Mwa and Mbonjeni Ngema enact the often funny, finally heart-breaking consequences of Christ's choice of the Johannesburg for his second coming: adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a communist agitator, and execution on the third day with Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko.

**YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU** Lytham (828 2252)  
Wed-Fri at 7.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm. In repertory with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Today, Mon and Tues at 7.45pm, matinee today and Mon at 3pm) and *The Trojan War Will Not Take Place* (Fri at 7.45pm)

Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with Kaufman and Hart's enduring 1936 comedy about a family of happy scoundrels. Jimmy Jewell as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as a dotty, authoress mother, Garry Brown as an alcoholic uncle and Margaret Courtenay as a Russian grandee turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

**BRIGHTON: Theatre Royal** (0273 22488). *Pack of Lies* by Hugh Walpole. Open Tues, Wed, Oct 22, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm. *What the Butler Saw* by Joe Orton. Oct 22, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm, Sat at 4pm. *Michael Burrell and Ian Lindsay* lead in famous black farce, directed by Philip Groot.

**BRISTOL: Theatre Royal, Old Vic** (0272 24368). *What the Butler Saw* by Joe Orton. Oct 22, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm, Sat at 4pm. *Michael Burrell and Ian Lindsay* lead in famous black farce, directed by Philip Groot.

**EDINBURGH: Royal Lyceum** (031 223 9697). *Black Addo* by Alan Ayckbourn. Today at 8pm, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm. Oct 22, in repertory with *Henry Irving The Knight* from Nowhere by Michael Howe (Mon at 8pm) and *Anna Stalky*, Richard Kay, Russell Hunter lead cast directed by Peter Dews.

## Out of Town

**Robert David MacDonald**. Until Oct 15, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. Philip Prowse directs a cast including Jane Barish, Robert Gwynn, Jill Spurr, Sean Behan, Chaiton Bourke.

**LIVERPOOL: Playhouse** (051 709 8863). *Atte* by Bill Naughton. Until Oct 25, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm. Adam Faith stars as the anonymous playboy, directed by film-maker Alan Parker, making his stage debut.

**MANCHESTER: Contact** (061 273 5896). *When the Wind Blows* by Raymond Briggs. Until Nov 5, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm

Northern premiere for two-handers about the effects of a nuclear holocaust, as seen through the efforts of an elderly couple to cope, using the official Government pamphlet.

**HOLD: Theatre Chyd** (0352 55114). *Taffy by Candlelight*. Until Oct 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm. First major production in Wales of this political satire from the Twentys.

**STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare** (0789 295823). *Measure for Measure*. 16th cent. Mon at 7.30pm. New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Daniel Massey, Richard O'Callaghan, David Schofield. The Comedy of Errors. Today and Thurs at 7.30pm

New production, directed by Adrian Noble, with Paul Greenwood, Peter McEnery as the Amphipolus twins; Joseph O'Connor, Jane Booker. Twelfth Night. Tues at 7.30pm. John Cark directs Gemma Jones, Emrys James, Daniel Massey, John Thaw, Zoe Wanamaker, Richard O'Callaghan, Henry VIII. Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 1.30pm

Not seen at Stratford since 1969. Howard Davies directs Richard Griffiths, Sarah Barger, Gemma Jones, Paul Greenwood, John Thaw.

**Julius Caesar**. Today at 1.30pm, Fri at 7.30pm

**Joseph O'Connor**. Peter McEnery. David Schofield, Nigel Cooke, Gemma Jones; directed by Ron Daniels.

**STRATFORD: Other Place** (0789 295823). *Yolande* by Ben Jonson. Mon at 7.30pm. In repertory with *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* (Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm) and *The Time of Your Life* (Fri at 7.30pm)

New production, directed by Bill Alexander, with Richard Griffiths, Gemma Jones, John Cark.

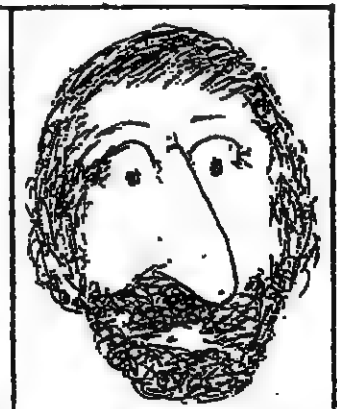
## PREVIEW Galleries

**RODIN AND FRENCH GENIUS** Bruton Gallery, Bruton, Somerset (074861 2265). Until Oct 23, Mon to Sat, 10am-6pm. Among the 14 bronzes by Auguste Rodin in an exhibition spanning a century of French figurative sculpture. Sculptors Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, Jules Alne Delisle, Emile Antoine Bourdelle, Robert Wariol, Staphan Budin and Jean Caron complete the show.

**POLITE SOCIETY: ARTHUR DEVIS** 1712-1787. Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Market Square, Preston. Lancashire (0772 52246/9). Until Nov 12, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Then at the National Portrait Gallery, London Nov 25-Jan 23. Exhibition devoted to the work of the Preston-born painter. Highlighting his distinctive talents in portraying the English country gentleman and his family. Paintings lent from public and private collections, plus the Harris Museum's own double portrait of the painter and Bonnie Prince Charlie.

**PARK LANE ANTIQUES FAIR** Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1 (489 5321). Today 11am-8pm, tomorrow 10am-5pm. Admission £5 (includes catalogue). British dealers bring furniture, paintings, jewelry, clocks, prints and textiles to the hotel's Art Deco ballroom. Among them is Mr Anthony Woodcock who will be showing two eighteenth century longcase clocks. The two exhibitions are the Colman Collection of mustard pots and Malcolm Puttick's furnishing trimmings.

**THE SCULPTURE SHOW** Hayward Gallery, Serpentine Bank, London SE1 (828 5144). Ends tomorrow. Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (402 6075). Sat and Sun 10am-7pm. It may not be the best, but it is certainly the largest: more works by more living sculptors (50 in all) than have ever been assembled in one show before in Britain. It occupies the whole of the Hayward and Serpentine galleries.



From art student at the Slade to café manager, travel courier, bookie's clerk and, finally, a successful painter of miniature landscapes. Such is the story of Fainton - not the *Times* cartoonist, but his father, Peter, who shares a show, starting tomorrow in Marlborough, with his son. The two sketched each other (above)

with Barry's more familiar work on the left. The exhibition includes landscapes, *Times* cartoons, and portraits from "The Media Mob". Barry Fainton's book of media personalities (Collins, 1980). It is at the Katherine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough, Wiltshire (0672 54397) until Nov 9.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

**SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE** Side Gallery, 5 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne (0222 22206). Wed - Nov 20, Tues-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm

Bruce Rea, a photographer of some sensitivity, was commissioned by the Side Gallery to document Tyne-side shipyard where 84 per cent of the ships on order are due for completion by the end of 1983.

**BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW**. Royal Festival Hall, foyer, South Bank, London, SE1 (828 3002). Until Oct 19. Cover art from 80 years of *Time* magazine.

**DAVID BAILEY'S BLACK AND WHITE MEMORIES** Victoria and Albert Museum,

Cromwell Road, London SW7 (689 6371). Mon-Thurs and Sat, 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30pm-5.30pm

Portraits and fashion photography from 1948-1969 from a photographer who is synonymous with the swinging sixties.

**ROBERT MAPPLETHORPE** Amfotell, Narrow Quay, Bristol (0272 295191). Until Oct 22, Tues-Sat 11am-8pm, Sun 2pm-7pm. Mapplethorpe's subdued erotic nudes and iconographic still-life photographs always provoke interest.

**FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY 1851-1981: FLOODS OF LIGHT** Aberdeen Art Gallery, School Hill, Aberdeen (0224 646333). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, late night Sat until 9pm, Sun 2pm-6pm. Exhibiting exhibition researched by Rupert Martin of London's "Photographer's Gallery."

**"What a Night... What a Knight!"**  
**Sir John Mills in Little Lies**  
"THE BEST FUN TO BE HAD"  
**WYNDHAM'S THEATRE** Tel: 035 3828 C.C. 01-379 8555  
Charing Cross Rd, WC2. Stage 8-15 Wed 9.00 Sat 9.00 & 8.30



## Entertainments

**What's new on the GLC South Bank?**

GLC South Bank Concert Hall, Balvedere Road, London SE1 8LX.  
 Tickets: 01-928 3191. Information: 01-928 3002.

**CREDIT CARDS** Diners Club and American Express  
 now welcome as well as Access and Barclaycard: 01-928 3002.

**Steady:** Schoolchildren, students, unemployed, senior citizens.  
 01-928 3002. Only £2.50 Royal Festival Hall, £1.50 Queen Elizabeth Hall.  
 Available one hour before start of performance.

**NEW GROUP BOOKING SCHEME**  
 Royal Festival Hall and Queen Elizabeth Hall.  
 Attractive discounts for group bookings. For details  
 see monthly diary "Music on the South Bank" or ring 01-928 3002.  
 Group Catering: For details ring Catering Manager on 01-928 3246.

**Royal Festival Hall**

**Open all day to everyone. Free lunchtime music.**  
 Food and drink. Book, record and gift shops.

**GUIDED TOURS**  
 Of the Royal Festival Hall, daily at 12.45 pm and 5.30 pm.  
 £1.00 per person. Reservations 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.

Please note with the commencement of the  
 1983/84 concert season all Royal Festival Hall  
 concerts will start at 7.30 pm.  
 Come early and eat before the concert.

**LORD BERNERS 1883-1950**  
 Contemporary exhibition arranged by the GLC in association with  
 Bryan Bryn and Chester Music.  
 Riverside Terrace Level 5. Open to the public from 10 am each day.

**FOREST INTERNATIONAL ART GROUP**  
 Until 14th October.  
 The work of professional artists from Britain, France and Hungary  
 combined with work by elderly and disabled residents of  
 Waltham Forest where the group was formed in 1982.  
 Main Foyer: Red Side, Open to the public from 10 am each day.

**BRITAIN: AN AMERICAN VIEW**  
 THROUGH THE COVERS OF TIME, THE WEEKLY NEWS MAGAZINE.  
 Royal Festival Hall, Main Foyer, until 19 October.  
 A panorama of British modern history. Open from 10 am each day.

**SPORTING PRINTS**  
 An exhibition of antique prints illustrating sports and pastimes.  
 All prints are for sale.  
 Lyre Room, 9 October-6 November. Open from 10 am each day.

**SILK SCREEN PRINTS BY ANDREW TYLER**  
 Andrew Tyler is the winner of the Endless Holdings Annual Calendar  
 Competition for senior art students. Until 19 October.  
 Open from 10 am each day.

**JAZZ & MUSIC BOX**  
 at the Royal Festival Hall  
 Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 8 pm.  
 Food and drink available. Limited seating. Come early!  
 Today: Body and Soul. Tomorrow: The Norman Britton Big Band.  
 Next: Fredi Quartet.  
**ADMISSION FREE.**

**CRAFTS OF QUALITY**  
 Demonstrations and sales of embroidery, spinning, lacemaking, etc.  
 The latest of the GLC's new initiatives.  
 Upper Foyer and Level 3 Red Side.  
 Next Friday, Saturday and Sunday 14, 15 and 16 October.

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**TOMORROW at 7.30**  
**NDR SYMPHONY HAMBURG**  
 Conductor: Günter Wand  
 HAYDN: Symphony No 76 in E flat  
 BRUCKNER: Symphony No 5 in B flat  
 SPONSORED BY ENDLESS HOLDINGS LIMITED  
 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.  
 MONDAY NEXT 10 OCTOBER at 7.30 pm  
**ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA**  
 SIR CHARLES MACKERRAS conductor  
 GIDON KREMER violin  
 KIM KASHKASHIAN viola  
**MOZART: Sinfonia Concertante K364**  
 with Kim Kashkashian viola  
**BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4**  
 and music by Beethoven and Prokofiev  
 £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 from Hall & Apollo  
 Box Office 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.  
 English Chamber Orchestra's 1983 Tour of the United States

**PHILHARMONIA**  
 Conductor Laureate: RICCARDO MUTI  
**LOVRO VON MATACIC**  
 conducts  
 Sunday 16 October at 3.15  
**PIERRE AMOYAL**  
 Rimsky-Korsakov: Overture, The Tsar's Bride  
 Bruch: Violin Concerto  
 Tchaikovsky: Symphony No 6 (Pathétique)  
 Sunday 16 October at 7.30  
**KATE FLOWERS ALFRED HODGSON**  
**MARTYN HILL MARIUS RINTZLER**  
 Philharmonia Chorus  
 Bruckner: Symphony No 9  
 Bruckner: Te Deum  
 £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 from Hall & Apollo  
 Box Office 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.  
 Sponsored by the House of the Master

**Yehudi & Jeremy**  
**MENUHIN**  
**BRAHMS**  
 Sonatas for violin & piano  
**WEDNESDAY 19 OCTOBER at 7.30**  
 £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 from Hall & Apollo  
 Box Office 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.

**VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents**  
**TUESDAY 25 OCTOBER at 7.30**  
**at the ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**MEYERSON: Overture, Fingal's Cave**  
**ALBINONI: Adagio**  
**MOZART: Piano Concerto No 21**  
**DVORAK: New World Symphony**

**LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA** Conductor KENNETH ALWYN  
**ALLAN SCHILLER**  
 £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 from Hall & Apollo  
 Box Office 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.

**VICTOR HOCHHAUSER presents**  
**SUNDAY 30 OCTOBER at 3.15**  
**at the ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**GLINKA: Ov. Russian and Ludmilla**  
**VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Greensleeves**  
**GRIEG: RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade**  
**RAVEL: Bolero**

**NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA** Conductor JAMES BLAIR  
**IRIS LOV ERIKSSON**  
 £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50 from Hall & Apollo  
 Box Office 01-928 3191. Credit Cards 01-928 6544.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC**  
**PRINCE CONSORT ROAD, SW7**  
**Tuesday, 11 October, at 7 p.m.**  
**RCM SINFONIA**

**Manfred Overture**  
 Violin Concerto, Op. 82  
 Soloist: Rebecca Hirsch  
 Symphony No 5  
 Conductors: Christopher Adcock and Robin Fountain  
**ADMISSION FREE.**

**Schumann**  
**Glazunov**  
**Beethoven**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**Queen Elizabeth Hall**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**THE ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**  
**Tuesday 11 October at 7.30 pm**  
**ROY**



## PREVIEW Films

## Discovery through a wandering dream

After some 100 minutes of mental and physical wandering through Lisbon's streets, bars and billiard rooms, the questing hero of Alain Tanner's latest film *In the White City* writes a final note to his wife in Basel: "I am surfacing... Memory and the forgetfulness are of the same source. Women are too beautiful. Trains don't leave on time. I know no more than before."

The wife might be amused by such scattered thoughts, but audiences familiar with Alain Tanner's work should take them in their stride: none of his eight feature films offer neat bundles of meanings, and the director himself dislikes interpreting his images in words.

Yet by the end of *In the White City* we have experienced many fresh, distinctive things. We have seen love and exile contained under a microscope. We have seen Lisbon as it looks to a director who wanders his camera like a magic wand; a director, moreover, who views his surroundings with the same expressive awe as his leading character — a sailor mechanic played with great skill by Bruno Ganz.

Director and hero are also linked by their freedom of movement. The Ganz character arrives on dry land with little more than a month-old, super 8mm camera, cassette recorder and clothes. Tanner, on his part, set about filming from a five-page outline and a \$350,000 budget (about £230,000), working on the dialogue just before shooting began, adjusting characters and visuals to the prevailing mood. The result is a film in limbo: we watch Ganz's voyage of self-discovery without any anxiety for mundane logic, without fretting over the hotel bar clock whose hands move backwards. Language, too, floats at random: characters talk in English, Portuguese, French and German.

For Tanner the film marks a further retreat from his native Switzerland, last explored in *Messidor* (1978). His previous film *Light Years Away* (1980) made eloquent use of Ireland, though whimsical fantasy finally clouded the action. But here, Tanner's style seems as pure and uncluttered as the bright light of Lisbon. "I had a dream," the sailor writes, "that the room was white, and that solitude was white too and silence was white." Tanner, somehow, has made the sailor's dream our own.

Geoff Brown  
In the White City opens on Oct 13 at the Phoenix, 52 High Road, London N2 (883 2233).

He suddenly ceased to be a cult figure in specialist magazines and was recognized as one of the cinema's most formidable talents. He consolidated his reputation — though there were mis-hits along the way — with such films as *King and Country*.

He was then working, somewhat obscurely, in Britain, where he had arrived after falling victim to the Hollywood blacklist of the McCarthy period. The stigma remained and he was forced to direct his first two British pictures under pseudonyms.

Even after that he was forced to accept whatever subjects were offered and his films became exercises in trying to do the best with poor material. It was not until *The Servant* in 1963 that Losey was able to make a subject of his own choice in his way. The result spoke for itself.

The origin of a cult is often obscure but in the case of Joseph Losey it can be traced to the young critics writing in the *Cahiers du Cinema* magazine in the 1950s. With other unashamedly partisan writers, such as Samuel Fuller and Nicholas Ray, Losey was championed as an unsung genius of the contemporary cinema.

He was then working, somewhat obscurely, in Britain, where he had arrived after falling victim to the Hollywood blacklist of the McCarthy period. The stigma remained and he was forced to direct his first two British pictures under pseudonyms.

Even after that he was forced to accept whatever subjects were offered and his films became exercises in trying to do the best with poor material. It was not until *The Servant* in 1963 that Losey was able to make a subject of his own choice in his way. The result spoke for itself.

Scared: Evelyn Keyes in *The Provoker* (BBC2)

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.



No holds barred: Teresa Madruga as the sailor's maid and lover

Though in budget little more than a B picture, *The Provoker* has some distinguished credits. The cameraman was Arthur Miller, one of Hollywood's finest, whose last film this was. The producer was Sam Spiegel and the assistant director was Robert Aldrich.

Peter Waymark  
Also recommended: *Mr and Mrs Smith* (1941); *Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery* star in Alfred Hitchcock's first, and only, excursion into screwball comedy (BBC2, tomorrow, 1.45-3.15pm).

Gone With the Wind (1939): Gable and Leigh, Howard and de Havilland in Margaret Mitchell's epic of the American Civil War (BBC1, tomorrow, 7.15-11pm, with interval at 8.50pm).

An Outcast of the Islands (1951): Conrad novel set in the Far East, skilfully interpreted by director Carol Reed, with fine central performance from Trevor Howard (Channel 4, Tues, 9-10.50pm).

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

## Critics' choice

**BLOW TO THE HEART (NO CERT)**  
A Cinema, The Mall (880 2647)  
Opera House, delayed from Oct 6. Closed Mondays  
Gianni Amelio's powerful film about the effects of terrorism on a university professor (Jean-Louis Trintignant) and his son (Fausto Russo) won the Best Italian Film of the year award at the 1982 Venice festival. It was made for Italian television, but the lethally quiet tone and long camera takes are far removed from the traditional style of television films. With Laura Marante, Sonia Gessner.

**COME BACK TO THE FIVE AND DIME JIMMY DEAN, JIMMY DEAN**  
Lumiere, St Martin's Lane (838 0881)  
A James Dean fan club meets in a one-hour Texan town in 1975, prompting soul-bearing dialogue by playwright Ed Graczyk, stunning performances and intoxicating, fluid direction by Robert Altman (who also staged the play on Broadway, with the same cast). Filmed theatre of the highest order. With Sandy Dennis, Cher, Karen Black, Suelle Bond, Kathy Bates.

**DANTON (PG)**  
Chelsea Cinema, King's Road (351 3742)  
Too easy to assume that Waide's magnificent film is merely an allegory about contemporary Poland, though it does examine the painful difficulties of revolutionary politics in action. Shot in austere colours, staged with unrelenting speed, Gerard Depardieu's shaggy Danton and Wojciech Pszoniak's meticulous Robespierre bring the historical conflicts into sharp human focus. Magnificent.

**GERARD PHILIP SEASON**  
National Film Theatre (828 3232) today until Nov 12  
Dashing, handsome, lean, faintly melancholic: Gerard Philippe was one of those screen personalities destined to attract both sexes. The season includes 20 titles from his career in the 1940s and 1950s, when French cinema was still governed by solid craftsmanship and literary traditions. This week's highlights: the singular film of Radiguet's novel *Le Désir au Corps* (today); Yves Allégret's atmospheric thriller *Une Si Jolie Petite Plage* (Wed); René Clair's Faust fantasy *La Beauté du Diable* (Thurs).

**HEAVEN'S GATE (18)**  
Plaza Piccadilly Circus (437 1234)  
Welcome release of Michael Cimino's 207-minute epic about the American melting-pot. Even at its full length, it is still marked by narrative perplexities. But the atmosphere is more grandiose than ever; Cimino re-creates nineteenth-century Wyoming with a romantic excess scarcely seen since the heyday of David O. Selznick. Kris Kristofferson and Isabelle Huppert make eloquent mountains from the script's

molehills; David Marshall's gorgeous music complements the visual feast.  
**THE KING OF COMEDY (PG)**  
Gala Mayfair (488 0681)  
A comedy only on the surface. Deep down, Martin Scorsese's striking film offers a bleak, low-key examination of desperate people trapped in fantasies. Jerry Lewis gives a remarkable, sour performance as a TV star kidnapped by an ambitious fan; Robert De Niro and newcomer Sandra Bernhard are hardly less impressive.

**LADISLAW STAREWICZ SEASON**  
National Film Theatre (828 3232) Tues-Thurs  
Three programmes of astonishing puppet films by the forgotten pioneer Starewicz, who began work in 1908. His characters are rats, frogs, beetles, dragonflies, prattling carrots, musical plants and the odd live-action child; yet the films never settle into the expected riches of sentimental fantasy. *The Eves of the Dragon* (1924) shimmers with exquisite chiroiserie; *The Mascot* (1933) plunges its toy dog into a Walpurgisnacht among Parisian rats; other films feature night-club rats and beetles.

**THE LEOPARD (PG)**  
Classic Cinema (838 0881)  
After 20 years, Luchino Visconti's beleaguered *Leopard* changes its spots and emerges uncut, with Italian dialogue and superior colour. A magnificent distillation of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's novel about nineteenth-century Italy.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS MR LAWRENCE (15)**  
ABC Baywater (228 4149)  
ABC Fulham Road (370 2336)  
ABC Highbury Avenue (838 8861)  
Camden Plaza (485 2443)  
Classic Haymarket (839 1527)  
Oshima's cool, penetrating version of Sir Laurens van der Post's novel *The Seed and the Sower*, with David Bowie and Tom Conti.

**ZELIG (PG)**  
ABC Fulham Road (370 2336)  
Classic Oxford Street (838 0881)  
Gala Bloomsbury (437 8402)  
Screen on the Green (228 3520)  
Warner West End (439 0781)  
There may be Woody Allen films with a bigger pile of laughs, but none can compare with the pseudo-documentary for bizarre imagination and technical brilliance. The history of Leonard Zelig, the human chameleon, prompts good jokes about modern neuroses and American society; but Allen's brightest achievement is the fabrication of a bogus — and completely believable — legend from authentic visual documents.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

## Films on TV

He suddenly ceased to be a cult figure in specialist magazines and was recognized as one of the cinema's most formidable talents. He consolidated his reputation — though there were mis-hits along the way — with such films as *King and Country*.

He was then working, somewhat obscurely, in Britain, where he had arrived after falling victim to the Hollywood blacklist of the McCarthy period. The stigma remained and he was forced to direct his first two British pictures under pseudonyms.

Even after that he was forced to accept whatever subjects were offered and his films became exercises in trying to do the best with poor material. It was not until *The Servant* in 1963 that Losey was able to make a subject of his own choice in his way. The result spoke for itself.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

Accident and *The Go-Between*. Born in Wisconsin and trained in the American theatre, Losey directed five films in Hollywood between 1948 and 1951. They were low budget affairs, such as *The Third*, and the best, *The Provoker* and it is showing on BBC2 tomorrow night from 11.15-12.50am.

It was also one of his quickest, taking only 17 days, but it is a remarkably dense work, characteristic in its theme of human relationships under stress and in the way Losey uses the physical landscape to underline the emotional one.

It is the story of a cop played by the understated Van Heflin who calls on a disc jockey's wife (Evelyn Keyes) to investigate reports of a prowler and becomes romantically involved with her. The film begins in the serenity of the woman's ornate Spanish house and comes to a climax in the California desert.

## PREVIEW Music

## Concerts

**MESSIAEN MARATHON**  
Today, 11am, St Jude-on-the-Hill, Central Square, London NW11 (455 8021)  
Marin Offord plays Messiaen's *Meditations sur le Mystère de la Sainte Trinité* on the organ and it will take all day. He says that his interpretation of the "about four times the length of the composer's own" and that "there is a strong element of horror" about it.

**REACH RECITAL**  
Tomorrow, 3pm, The Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (072 885 3543)  
Unknown here but highly regarded in France, Pierre Reach makes his first appearance in Britain with Stravinsky's *Petrushka* and a large selection of Liszt, including his astonishing solo piano arrangement of Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique*.

**FISCHER'S FIFTH**  
Tomorrow, 3pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3191, credit cards 828 6544)  
Annie Fischer gives the first of three recitals to mark the fiftieth anniversary of her winning the Liszt Prize. Instead of Liszt, she performs Mozart's Fantasia and

**FIGUE K 384**, Schubert's Sonata D 959 and Schumann's *Carnaval*.

**SEVEN TRUMPETS**  
Tomorrow, 7.30pm, St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (222 1061)  
Altenburg's Concerto for Seven Trumpets and Timpani features in the Graham Whiting Memorial Concert, given by his friends. Mozart's Serenade K 368, Purcell's *Funeral Music* for Queen Mary and Stravinsky's *Mass*, are also on the programme.

**TEXACO'S FIRST**  
Mon, 7.30pm, Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3191, credit cards 828 6544)  
The first piece commissioned by the oil company Texaco is Robin Holloway's Second Violin, the third of his that the English Chamber Orchestra has premiered. Beethoven's Fourth Symphony is also on the programme. Sir Charles Mackerras conducts.

**EQUINOX**  
Tues, 7.30pm, British Music Information Centre, 10 Stratford Place, London W1 (499 8567)  
Roger Simeone performs his own *Equinox*, Mozart's *Toccata* and the beautiful *Seitlhamer River*, Four Piano Pieces by Berners, Four

**Bagatelles by Westerland**, Five Bagatelles by Ferguson, Free.

**TO THE STARS**  
Tues, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall  
The week's second all-Messiaen concert is devoted to his *Des Canyons aux Étoiles*, played by the London Sinfonietta under David Atherton. At 8.15pm, also in the Queen Elizabeth Hall, George Benjamin talks about the work.

**CONCERTO**  
Wed, 7.30pm, Royal Northern College of Music, 124 Oxford Road, Manchester (061 273 4504)  
The Concerto of Messiaen gives a concert entitled "The Virtuoso Madrigal", with pieces by Weelkes, Wilbye, Monteverdi and others, which are in turn joyful, pathetic, grotesque and anguished.

**BAX'S WOODS**  
Wed, 7.30pm, Free Trade Hall, Manchester (061 834 1712)  
Vernon Handley conducts the Hallé Orchestra in Bax's lovely *November Woods*, Dvorák's *Symphonic Variations*, Wolf-Ferrari's *Susanna's Secret* Overture, and Mozart's *Concerto K 595*. John McCabe is the pianist.

**TRANSIENT GADGET**  
Wed, 7.30pm, Purcell Room, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3191, credit cards 828 6544)  
Music Stage perform Galvao's *Transient Gadgets*, Fabek's *Sideral*, Uduman's *Aleatrop*, Harvey's *Cortege* and bend to Solari's *Archipelago Winds*.

**REGER RARIETY**  
Wed, 7.30pm, Philharmonic Hall, Hope Street, Liverpool (051 709 3789)  
Mark Jurewicz conducts the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic in Reger's *Heller Variations*, a fine work very rarely heard here. Annie Fischer solos, Mozart's Piano Concerto K 491.

**LISZT'S BAGATELLE**  
Wed, 7.45pm, Queen Elizabeth Hall  
Michele Campanella plays Liszt's *Bagatelle sans Tonalité*, 8 minor Sonatas, *Valise Quatrième* No 4 and the even more out-of-the-way *Garda Dorada*. These are preceded by 12 Scarlatti sonatas.

**RUE'S REQUIEM**  
Thurs, 7.30pm, St John's  
The New London Chamber Choir sings Pierre de la Rue's *Requiem*, Xenakis's *Pour le Paix*, Messiaen's *Orgue Réquiem* and Debussy's *Chansons de Charles d'Orléans* — a connoisseur's programme. James Wood conducts.

**CLIFF RICHARD**  
Tonight, Oxford Apollo; Tues/Wed, Glasgow Apollo; Fri/Sat Edinburgh Playhouse; His "Silver Tour", celebrating 25 years of his and missie, is sure to go gold.

**DAVE FRISHBERG**  
Tonight and Mon to Sat, Pizze on the Park, 11 Knightsbridge; London SW1 (235 6550)  
Dry humorous songs and eccentric keyboard tributes to Ellington from the man who co-wrote "I'm Hip".

**JOBBOXERS**  
Tonight, Liverpool University; Mon, Rock City, Nottingham; Wed, Warehouse, Leeds; Thurs, Tin Can, Birmingham; Fri, Portsmouth Guildhall  
Their 15 minutes of fame are proving to be quite good fun, thanks mostly to Jay Wayne, their singer, who purveys a South Bronx version of Bob Geldof's moody zest.

**PAUL YOUNG**  
Tonight, Loughborough University; tomorrow, Coatham Bow, Redcar; Mon, Newcastle City Hall; Tues, Tiffany's, Glasgow; Thurs, York University; Fri, Lancaster University  
Poor Robert Palmer, who invented this kind of slick-modern electro-soul, must be mad with envy at Young's success.

**JUDIE TZUKE/ANY TROUBLE**  
Tonight, University of East Anglia; Mon, Brighton Dome; Tues/Wed, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (748 4061)  
Reducing the emphasis on pensive balladry, Miss Tzuks has gone for a rowlier sound tinged with fashionable electronics in her new songs and arrangements.

**VIREDDO**  
Tonight, tomorrow and Tues to Sat, Pizze Express, 10 Dean Street, London W1 (499 8722)  
Highly praised when she visited Ronnie Scott's several years ago, Vireddo is an accomplished alto saxophonist (with a pronounced Parker influence) and a convincing singer.



© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED.  
1983. Printed and published by Times  
Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's  
Inn Road, London, WC1X 9EZ, England.  
Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264071  
Saturday, October 8, 1983. Registered as a



Investment  
and  
FinanceCity Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-837 1234

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 709.8 down 1.6  
 FT 100: 82.17 up 0.10  
 FT All Share: 444.01 down 1.25  
 Bargains: 19,862  
 Datastream USM Leaders  
 Index: 97.99 down 0.24  
 New York: Dow Jones  
 Average: (latest) 1,270.53  
 up 1.73  
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones  
 Index: 9,562.38 up 32.41  
 Hong Kong: Hang Seng  
 Index: 734.05 up 33.13  
 Amsterdam: 150.4 up 1.2  
 Sydney: AO Index: 709.5 up 6.7  
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank  
 Index: 968.40 up 7.50  
 Brussels: General Index  
 129.04 down 0.54  
 Paris: CAC Index: 140.9 up 1.1  
 Zurich: SKA General: 287.8 up 1.6

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
 Sterling \$1.5015 up 90pts  
 Index 83.3 up 0.5  
 DM 3.87 up 0.02  
 FR 11.8725 up 0.0550  
 Yen 348 up 1.0  
 Dollar  
 Index 125.1 down 0.6  
 DM 2.5680

**NEW YORK LATEST**  
 Sterling \$1.5092  
 Dollar DM 2.5652  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
 ECUR 581510  
 SDR 713129

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
 Bank base rate 9  
 Finance houses base rate 10  
 Discount market loans week  
 ended 8/10/83  
 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 1/8  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
 3 month dollar 9 1/8-9 1/8  
 3 month DM 6 1/8-6 1/8  
 3 month FR 15 1/8-15 1/8  
**US rates:**  
 Bank prime rate 11.00  
 Fed funds 9 1/8  
 Treasury long bond 10 5/8-10 5/8  
**ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling**  
 Export Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for  
 interest period September 7,  
 October 4, 1983 inclusive:  
 9.719 per cent.

## GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
 am \$395.70 pm \$399.40  
 close \$399.88 (\$265.25)  
 New York latest: \$399.50  
 Kruggerand (per coin):  
 \$411-412.50 (\$272.75-273.75)  
 Sovereigns (new):  
 \$94-95 (\$62.25-63)  
 \*Excludes VAT

Bell raises  
Fleet stake

Mr Robert Holmes & Court, the Australian businessman, has increased his stake in Fleet Holdings, publishers of the Daily Express, Daily Star and Sunday Express, to 5.5 per cent.

The increase from the previous level of 4.2 per cent has further fuelled speculation that he intends to bid for the company.

The share purchases were made on September 30 and on Wednesday through a subsidiary of Associated Communications Corporation. Mr Holmes & Court's Bell Group successfully bid for ACC 18 months ago.

A big attraction for Mr Holmes & Court is Fleet's 10 per cent stake in Reuters, the news and financial information agency, which contributes most of Fleet's investment income of £1.1m. Fleet's stake could be worth more than 100p a share to Fleet compared with its own market price of 131.5p. Fleet's business is also underpinned by Morgan Gramplan, the magazine publishers.

The pound strengthened all round yesterday, gaining nearly a cent to \$1.5015 and 2 pence to DM 3.87. The pound was helped by the dollar's weakness prompted by speculation that the Federal Reserve Board may soon cut its key discount rate by 0.5 per cent. Within the European Monetary System, where expectations of a fresh realignment are growing, the French and Belgian francs both fell to record "lows" against the Deutschmark.

The official receiver has taken High Court action to seek the compulsory winding-up of 214 companies at present in voluntary liquidation, for which Chancery Lane Registrars provides management and administration services. The Department of Trade said yesterday that the voluntary liquidations should be brought under the control of the court in the interests of creditors of the companies. Chancery Lane Registrars, which specialises in administering the affairs of companies which are placed in voluntary liquidation, is itself the subject of a winding-up petition.

## Confidential report shows trends among the top firms

## Hoare Govett hangs on to lead as stockbrokers step up competition

By Wayne Lintott

A confidential survey showing the league table of Britain's stockbrokers has been published as the Stock Exchange prepares for a restructuring of its trading practices and as increased stockbroking competition is expected from the phasing-out of fixed commissions.

The survey, of which a confidential copy has been made available to *The Times*, is the first that has been carried out for five years. But the 1978 report was not published.

The survey shows that Hoare Govett is losing its pole position as Britain's leading stockbroker. It has 7 per cent of the overall market share of British stockbroking firms in equities, gilts and foreign securities. Down from 8 per cent in 1978.

Grievson Grant, at no 2, has

increased its share from 5 per cent to 6 per cent, and James Capel has increased its share from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, rising to third position.

The survey, compiled by City Research Associates, provides unique breakdowns of market share, makes clear institutional attitudes to stockbrokers and the importance of research, and shows those brokers who are quickly emerging as challengers to the City's old guard.

Of the 238 major investment institutions managing funds in excess of £250 million, 186 replied to a 20-page questionnaire.

Joining Hoare Govett in losing business are W Greenwell, Cazenove and Messels. Showing the largest jump in ranking are James Capel and Wood Mackenzie, both firms better known for

their research and dealing skills than for their business tie-ups with institutional investors.

Stripping away factors such as soft commission business - where guaranteed equity business is enticed by cheap or free services such as portfolio valuations, in-house fund management or corporate finance services - Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Phillips and Drew and James Capel are named as the brokers considered to have the best dealing skills. James Capel was the most favoured.

Vickers Da Costa is increasingly challenging Rowe & Pitman's dominant position for foreign equity business. The foreign brokers most extensively used in London by British investors are Merrill Lynch, Nomura

International, Kidder Peabody and Goldman Sachs.

Rowe & Pitman, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Hoare Govett, Phillips and Drew and James Capel were named by at least 75 per cent of those surveyed as the leading brokers with whom they do business.

At a conference in the City yesterday on the new era facing brokers, Mr Nigel Davey, a partner of accountants Spicer and Fegler, said that "stockbrokers are walking a tightrope when considering a choice of corporate partner".

Many financial institutions were engaged in talks with brokers to buy into firms. Many of the larger firms were seeking new financial support so they could gear up to provide fuller financial services when fixed commissions are phased out.

## Debenhams profits trebled

By Jonathan Clare

Debenhams 28 weeks to 13.6.83  
 Pretax profit £5.2m (£1.5m)  
 Stated earnings 2.1p (0.2p)  
 Turnover £332.1m (£211.8m)  
 Net dividend 2.2p (2.04p)  
 Share price 188p, down 9p

Debenhams has shaken off its image as one of the high street's lame-duck retailers after turning in more than trebled profits for 28 weeks. Profits were up from £1.5m to £5.2m, the highest interim total.

But some market analysts had predicted that profits could be quadrupled to the shares where marked down by 6p to 138p despite an increase of 8 per cent in the interim dividend.

The market's disappointment stemmed from a bigger than expected slowdown in sales during the hot summer in an otherwise strong six months.

Profits for the year could be up to £34m with a further improvement next year.

Much of the improvement



Thornton: confident about fighting off bids

came from Wellbeck Finance, the group's credit business. It made £8m last year and is expected to be in double figures by the end of the current year. Debenhams is encouraging its customers to use its credit services by selective price cutting which favours credit sales. Wellbeck has about 750,000 customers each with

custom worth about £200. The number of customers is expected to increase to 1 million next year - 20 per cent spending outside the group.

Group sales are up by 12 per cent when the figures are adjusted for last year's closure of two department stores and 83 Lotus shoe shops. Figures since the half-year show an increase of 12 per cent.

Mr Robert Thornton, the chairman, says sales increases in the durable goods and clothing departments are racing "neck and neck".

Debenhams' experience confirms the trend seen at Sear's and Austin Reed this week that the spending boom is at least benefiting clothing and footwear sectors.

Bid reports still abound but Mr Thornton says there have been no unwelcome moves in the share register. He is confident that the group could now mount a tough defence, spurred by recovery prospects.

Assets are also strong at around £350m.

## £102m price tag on Oxford debut

By Andrew Cornelius

Dr Martin Wood, the unassuming founder of Oxford Instruments Group, marks the culmination of 25 years' work at the frontiers of magnetic technology when he brings the company to the stock market next week.

Investors stand a chance of sharing in the company's remarkable success by tendering for the 8,130,000 ordinary shares to be offered on Monday at a minimum tender price of 230p. At such a price, the group would be capitalized at £102m when dealings begin on October 19.

Dr Wood, aged 56, a Cambridge engineering graduate, will, with his family, hold about 35 per cent of the company's shares after the flotation, making him a millionaire several times over.

Since he founded the company (which he at first ran part-time) in 1959, pretax profits have risen from £2,000 a year to £3.4m this year. The 1984 forecast is a profit of £5.7m on sales of £26m.

Oxford Instruments employs 950 people in 14 operating divisions. It has concentrated on developing products which have a two-year technological lead over rivals, in areas such as health care, energy conservation and industrial efficiency, and which offer growth potential of at least 20 per cent a year.

The most famous of the company's products is the giant magnet used in the latest generation of body scanners that have made X-ray diagnosis obsolete.

Other products include instruments and systems for monitoring patients, for materials analysis and for the monitoring and control of industrial processes.

Two-thirds of group turnover comes from exports, mainly to the US, the Continent and Japan. Mr Barrie Marson, the executive chairman, said yesterday that the company would continue to look for growth in the markets where demand for new technology is greatest.

He said that another vital aspect of the company's strategy was to keep its research and technical staff by offering higher than average salaries and also share participation. About 85 per cent of employees own Oxford Instruments shares.

Mr Marson said that the board expected to recommend a dividend of 1p per share for the year to March 1984. But, he said, substantial investment in product development was needed to meet the group's objectives in the longer term and this may sometimes take priority over the demands of short-term profitability.

## Crystalate backs bid with £3m profits forecast

By Our Financial Staff

Crystalate unveiled its offer document and profits forecast yesterday to back its £20m bid for Royal Worcester amid the embarrassment of disclosing that the wife of a director apparently unwittingly had bought Royal Worcester shares, just before the bid, and sold after it was announced.

Crystalate is forecasting profits of £3.15m for the year against £2.39m last time. The chairman, Mr John Leworthy, said he did not believe a cash alternative to the share and loanstock offer was necessary but added: "If it became a deal breaker, we could change the mix for cash."

He believes the point of the

offer is really Crystalate's management which could improve Royal Worcester's lacklustre performance.

Crystalate's interest in Royal Worcester was its Welwyn electronics subsidiary, and the fine china interests could be disposed of although no specific plans had been made.

He said that approaches had already been made to buy the businesses if the bid was successful.

Royal Worcester is expected to mount a defence in its strong underlying assets. It may also be able to show higher profits if the ceramic interests show a similar recovery to that seen at Royal Doulton and Wedgwood.

## Engineers seek more for roads

By Graham Searjeant

The Government should spend more on improving the nation's infrastructure and stop cutting back on public investment to pay for its failure to control current spending, Mr John Douglas, vice-chairman of the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, told a meeting of members in Manchester last night.

"The declared economic policies of the opposition parties have the renewal of our infrastructure as one of the central features of their programmes," he said. "Many constituents in the Conservative Party have put down resolutions to their conference next week, calling for improved investment spending on infrastructure programmes."

He thanked them for "penetrating the mists surrounding all public expenditure to differentiate between investment spending on infrastructure and current spending on less worthy objects."

On Thursday the federation urged Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to raise infrastructure spending. Its members are particularly concerned about underspending on agreed investment programmes. In 1981-82, underspending on motorways amounted to 28 per cent of the total budget.

"It is the Government's current expenditure that has continued to run away with itself, and only by cutting deeper and deeper into investment programmes have the Government managed to achieve any success at all in restraining their total spending," Mr Douglas charged yesterday. "They can then be allowed to get away with suggesting that the problem arises wholly or even mainly from automatic increases in social security and pension payments."

## US jobless rate falls to 9.3%

The United States unemployment rate fell to 9.3 per cent in September, its lowest level in more than a year. The White House hailed the news as further evidence of a broad-based economic recovery. Last month's encouraging results followed a string of optimistic

## WALL STREET

forecasts from top administration officials over their past week in which they have predicted that the huge American deficit will decline substantially and that interest rates will begin to fall.

On Wall Street, stocks were holding steady in the morning after an early strong advance had slowed trading was again active.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up almost one point at 1,269. Advancing issues were 8-to-5 over decliners.

## Recession keeps shipping outlook uncertain

## Common sails into profit

By Our Financial Staff

Common Brothers, the Newcastle-based shipping company, made its first profit for three years in the 12 months to the end of June, despite the recession, which has pushed Lyle Shipping into a six-month loss.

However, there are doubts about whether the improved fortunes can be maintained at Common Brothers.

The group, run and controlled by Mr Kristian Slem, a Norwegian businessman, has so far failed to find replacement work for its driship IRO Frigg, whose contract on the West African coast was terminated recently.

The company said that until satisfactory work for the ship was secured, results for the current year would be uncertain and it had therefore decided not to increase the dividend over last year's 1p.

In the year to June 30, the group made profits of £2.2m

Common Brothers Year to 30.6.83  
 Pretax profit £2.2m (loss £4.2m)  
 Stated earnings 25.5p (loss 16.8p)  
 Turnover £41m (£32.5m)  
 Net dividend 1p (1p)

Lyle Shipping Half-year to 30.6.83  
 Pretax loss £1.48m (£939,000 profit)  
 Stated loss per share 16.3p (8.3p profit)  
 Turnover £10.9m (£12.7m)  
 Net interim dividend 2p (4.5p)  
 Share price 143 unchanged. Yield 7.5%

against £4.2m losses in the previous 12 months. Sales rose from £32.5m to £41m. The main factor behind the turnaround was the return to profit of the SS Vera Cruz I, the 720-tonth cruise ship which has lost the company a substantial sum since being acquired in October 1980.

But IRO Frigg's West African contract also proved extremely lucrative before it was cancelled

three months early. The group has been paid a "substantial" cancellation fee, and this will be included in the current year's figures.

Meanwhile, Lyle Shipping made losses of £1.46m before taxation in the six months to June 30, compared with pretax profits of £399,000 at the same stage last year.

Group turnover was also down from £12.7m to £10.9m, again because of problems on the shipping side where the rise in freight rates in June led to an unusual slackening of demand. Some improvement is expected in the winter, but there is no prospect of any substantial recovery in the near future because of the oversupply of bulk carriers.

The board has recommended the payment of an interim dividend of 2p per share (4.5p last time) and promises that the second half of the year will produce better results.

## City Editor's Comment

## Bringing justice to the small man

It seemed something like a cynical certainty that the 250,000 words and 450 pages of the Cork report on insolvency were destined to moulder on ministerial shelves, despite the admonitions of its main author, master receiver Sir Kenneth Cork, that the Government would be "stark, staring bonkers" not to reform the law.

Promises are only promises but it is still a pleasant surprise to hear ministers at the Trade Department reiterating that they will publish a White Paper in the new year with a view to legislating in the 1984-85 session of Parliament.

However, the White Paper will be scrutinized to make sure that the Government has not dropped all of the hot potatoes.

Perhaps the hottest, from its own point of view, is Cork's attempt to give small creditors and particularly small suppliers of companies that crash a better deal than they have today. This is a vital part of the change of climate needed to help the expansion of the small business sector, which now often suffers fatal domino effects from company insolvencies.

The main trouble is that the big battalions, in the shape of state agencies like the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise, as well as the banks, have all the protection. The small man, with most to lose proportionately, comes at the end of the queue.

Cork wanted the taxmen and others to give up their prior claims on assets and for the big utilities such as telephone and electricity to curb their unofficial rights to collect money in full

through the threat of immediate disconnections.

The big banks will also have been lobbying hard to keep the rights they obtained by floating charges. Cork accepted some of these but suggested that in liquidation at least 10 per cent of available assets should be reserved for small unsecured creditors.

Another important recommendation was the creation of an authority called the Administrator who could be put in to run a company where receivership was inappropriate.

Although receivers try to sell assets on a going concern basis - which generally leaves more money for creditors - the British system falls a long way short, in practical terms, of America's idea of an effective debt moratorium.

Changes to protect consumers and others from abuse of the system stand a better chance of getting into a Bill because they offer political mileage at little cost.

Sir Kenneth, for instance, is particularly keen on a system of qualification rules and licensing to throw out the cowboy liquidator who charges the earth and sells all the assets at knockdown prices.

The public will be more interested in moves to stop people simply liquidating companies to avoid warranties on work done or their creditors, an then set up next door - even at the same address - next day with the protection of a new limited liability company.

Under Cork's proposals, company directors could be sued for wrongful trading if they behaved irresponsibly and thus would lose their limited liability.

Oddly, it seems only the Department of Health and Social Security has the right to override limited liability, to collect national insurance contributions.

This is yet another case of the powerful protecting themselves against the weak.



## America is leading the world out of recession

Perpetual now offer you the opportunity to invest in this massive market

America, by far the largest economy in the free world, is clearly showing dramatic signs of recovery. In the second quarter of 1983 the GNP was up an impressive 8.7% - well ahead of most forecasts. Further recovery for the rest of 1983 and 1984 is predicted.

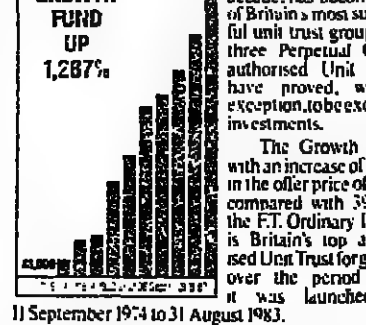
America represents over 50% of the world's stock markets, and boasts over 25,000 listed companies compared with approximately 7,400 in the U.K. Within this enormous market there is a wide variety of industries, many with tremendous growth potential, which will see profits increase significantly as a result of the economy's upturn.

Exciting industries like telecommunications, medical technology, semiconductors, and computer software offer dynamic growth potential. More ordinary sectors such as retailing and automobiles are also experiencing sharp improvements.

Perpetual launch a new fund with exciting growth potential

Over recent years, our Fund Managers have established a network of contacts right across the American continent, leading to considerable investment success within our existing international funds. For example, over 40% of our successful Growth Fund is currently invested in North America.

Perpetual - Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers



Perpetual has approached £70,000,000 of funds under management worldwide.

Initial Launch Offer

Units in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund are offered for sale at a fixed price of 50p until 14 October 1983. The estimated initial yield is 0.7% gross per annum. Units can be purchased by completing the coupon and sending it to us together with your cheque before 14 October.

## Perpetual Group American Growth Fund

## APPLICATION FORM

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited, 45 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 3AF. (Telephone: 0753 600000) (Telex: 516666). Registered in England No. 154022 at the above address.

I enclose a cheque, made payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited, for the amount shown below for immediate investment in the Perpetual Group American Growth Fund, at a fixed price of 50p per unit. I am over 18.

I wish to invest £ (minimum £1,000)

Note: The launch offer closes on 14 October 1983. The application, together with your cheque, must reach us by this date. After this date, units will be allocated at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of your application.

SURNAME, Mr/Ms/Ms:  
 FIRST NAME S:  
 ADDRESS:

SIGNATURE:  
 (and enclose all sign and attach names and addresses separately)

Perpetual  
 Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers



## Building societies

## Goodbye to cartels, welcome to competition, says cartel



Thornton: I'll simply tell the others what Abbey is doing

people have had their helping hand as first-time buyers.

A special Interest Rate Committee of the BSA meets on October 19 - it could not meet earlier because virtually the entire building society senior management is now at a conference in Melbourne, Australia.

The few left looking after the shop are saying that nothing dramatic happened when Mr Thornton dropped a bombshell by announcing his withdrawal from the interest rate agreement. "All it means is that Abbey National won't be giving 28 days' notice of interest rate changes," says a BSA spokesman. The effect of the old 28-day notice requirement was that a monthly BSA Council meeting would inevitably intervene before any change could be implemented, and the council's decision could generally be delayed until it came into line.

Not any more. Mr Thornton is not prepared any longer to be dictated to. What he is prepared to agree to on the 19th.

His answer: "The cartel is an

arrangement to stifle competition. We want none of it. We are not prepared to enter any kind of undertaking of the kind we have just left."

What he foresees is a situation where there are no recommended investment rates but instead an "advised" mortgage rate and solvency margin. This would leave societies free to set their rates where they liked while maintaining the approved prudential "margin".

All of which is good news for building society members, who can then save with the society which offers the highest investment return, having obtained a mortgage from the society offering the cheapest loans - in theory at least.

But after this week's 0.5 per cent cut in base rates, some building society men have gone on record as saying that if it were not for Abbey putting up the return on its 7-day notice to 8.25 per cent, a cut in mortgage rates might have been considered.

Mr Thornton's reply to this

is: "This is a very dramatic change of heart on the part of those building society men who were in the majority in June. They said we must for once set the mortgage rate at a level which will enable us to satisfy the investor."

"I would expect a cut in the mortgage rate before Christmas. I think we are looking for a cut of up to 1 per cent before the end of the year."

But when the Building Societies Association Council meets on October 21 to discuss, among other things, the mortgage rate, Abbey National will not be joining in the debate. "I will simply tell the council what Abbey is doing. From now on, I just simply say what is necessary for Abbey to do - and I won't have to persuade the 34 other people on the BSA Council," says Mr Thornton. "It is advice we are now talking about. The reality is that anybody who doesn't want to play by the rules, listens to the advice, then makes up his own mind."

Lorna Bourke

## Pensions

## How to pay more at no extra cost

The biggest objection to giving job-changers a fairer deal on pensions, endlessly reiterated by employers, is that to give them more would mean giving the stayers less, or increasing the employer's contributions.

Pensions expert, Noble Lowndes & Partners believes it has found an answer to this problem.

*Never Ask of Money Spent* the latest in its series of pension booklets, offers to show how benefits can be improved without extra cost or company pension contributions cut by 20 per cent.

The nub of its argument is that performance measurement services have been going for long enough now to demonstrate a degree of consistency over the years. Investment advisers who have performed

well over a period of years tend to continue with a good record, while the converse is also true.

The message, say the authors Brian Coote and Phil Cooke of Noble Lowndes, is clear. The figures suggest strongly that a strategy of switching to an investment manager with a superior track record stands a much better chance of success, and will enable the pension fund trustees to recommend an increase in benefits to early leavers at no extra cost to The Company.

Raw material for this study has been provided by Cubic Wood, a Noble Lowndes subsidiary.

The performance measurement service is one of the largest of its kind and ranks alongside the Wood McKenzie monitoring service, covering more than 600 portfolios.

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
CIBC Bank	110%
Consolidated Cds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.  
‡ 1 year deposits are rates of under £10,000, 5% to £10,000 up to £20,000, 6% to £20,000 and over, 7%.

## City &amp; Metropolitan CITY EXTRA

Limited Issue  
9.25% = 13.21%

Basic Rate Tax Gross Yield 9.25%  
Fixed  
2 Years Fixed Term  
Half Yearly Interest  
Minimum Investment £1,000  
Withdrawals at  
Three Months' Notice  
(No interest during notice)  
27, ALBERT WALK, LONDON  
EC4M 7NA. Telephone: 01-258 3536  
Member of the Building Societies Association. Shares and Deposits are Trustee Investments.

Details to:-  
Name .....  
Address .....

## Now, you can become a worldwide investor - TAX FREE!

If your money is sitting in a building society, it has earned you 5.5% so far in 1983. Perhaps you're satisfied with that; if you are, don't bother to read on.

Since the beginning of this year, the stock market in London has produced growth of 18.2% - 3.3 times what you would have had from a building society. In America, the growth has been 17%. In Japan, it's been 15%. In Canada, 30%. And in Australia, 50%. All in less than ten months. But how can you get in on these profits without paying tax?

The answer is simple. A new TAX-FREE investment plan has just come on to the market with a first-class pedigree. If you're eligible to invest, you should do so as a matter of urgent priority.

To find out, complete and return the coupon NOW. And we'll send you details of how you can become a worldwide investor, TAX FREE, without leaving the comfort of your own home.

To: Reed Stenhouse Gibbs  
FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required).  
Tel: London 01-730 8221, Aberdeen: 0224 640460, Bristol: 0272 294531,  
Edinburgh: 031-225 9128, Glasgow: 041-248 5070, Leeds: 0532 506116,  
Manchester: 061-832 4312.  
Registered in Edinburgh No. 47984.  
Please contact me with details of how I can become a worldwide investor - TAX FREE.

Name .....  
Address .....  
County ..... Tel. No. ....  
Present Income £ ..... Date of Birth ..... Tax Rate ..... %  
Lump sum amount available for investment £ .....  
Amount available for regular savings £ ..... per year/month  
Reed Stenhouse Gibbs is a division of Reed Stenhouse Financial Services Limited, a Licensed Dealer in Securities.

REED STENHOUSE GIBBS

## FRAMLINGTON

## OUR BBC MONEYBOX CHOICES FOR '84

## An offer from the winners of '83

Every year, BBC Money Box runs a competition for unit trust managers. Each of six groups selects two of its trusts for the next year. The three best groups go through to the next year.

The 1983 contest ended on 1st October. Framlington were the winners; the value of our units rose 68.4%.

We also won in 1981 and 1979. In 1982 and 1980 we were runners up. We now go into our sixth year.

For the past five years we have used the same two funds, American & General and International Growth. We have never switched. For 1984 we have picked the same combination.

American & General Fund invests for full-blooded capital growth in smaller US growth companies. Since launch in 1978 the offer price of units is up 294% compared with 108% for the Standard & Poors Composite Index adjusted for currency changes.

On 1st October the offer price was 197.2pxd (Accumulation units 199.2p). The estimated gross yield was 0.36%. The annual income distribution is on October 15.

International Growth Fund also invests for out-and-out capital growth, but on a world-wide basis. It can switch between markets at will. At present 64% is in North America, 20% in the Far East and 16% in the UK. Since launch in 1976 the offer price of units is up 792%, compared with 271% for the FT All-Share Index.

On 1st October the offer price was 148.6p (Accumulation units, 162.8p). The estimated gross yield was 0.46%. Income distributions are on June 15 and December 15.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

## HOW TO INVEST

Units can be bought using the coupon or by telephoning 01-628 5181. The minimum investment is £500 in each fund. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. There is a 1% discount for orders over £15,000, which can be split between the two funds.

Applications are acknowledged and certificates normally sent within 42 days. Units can be sold back at any time; payment is usually made on the day we receive the renounced certificate.

## MONTHLY SAVINGS

You can also invest by monthly direct debit. The minimum is £10 a month. For £100 a month or more there is a bonus of 1% extra units.

Units are allocated at the offer price ruling on 5th of each month. Net income is automatically reinvested for you, using accumulation units. Certificates are not issued, but every six months you are sent a statement

of your account and a fund report. You can cash in your plans at any time, receiving the full bid value of the accumulated units.

To start your plan, fill in the application and send it to us with your cheque. We shall send you a direct debit mandate to sign and return to us.

You may put in extra on your first allocation day with a cheque for more than your monthly contribution.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

The trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by Trust Deed. Lloyds Bank Plc is both Trustee and Registrar. The initial charge included in the offer price is 3%. The annual charge is 1% of the value of the fund. Commission of 1% is paid to agents, but not on savings plans. Prices and yields are published daily in leading newspapers. The managers are Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ. Telephone: 01-628 5181. Registered in England No 895241. Member of The Unit Trust Association. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Money Box is broadcast on BBC Radio 4 at 12.02 on Saturdays and 10.02 on Mondays.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited, 64 London Wall, London EC2M 5NQ

LUMP SUM I wish to invest

£ ..... in American and General Fund (minimum £500)

£ ..... in International Growth Fund (minimum £500)

I enclose my cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited, I am over 18. For accumulation units in which income is reinvested, tick here ☐

Surname (Mr/Mrs/Miss) .....

Full first name(s) .....

Address .....

Signature(s) .....

Date .....

(Joint applicants should all sign and give details separately)

MONTHLY SAVINGS I wish to start a Monthly Savings Plan for

£ ..... in American and General Fund (minimum £10)

£ ..... in International Growth Fund (minimum £10)

I enclose my cheque for £ ..... for my first contribution (this can be for a larger amount than your monthly payments). I am over 18.

AMERICAN & INTERNATIONAL GROWTH

## AN OFFER FROM M&amp;G

## UNIT TRUSTS

Unit trusts provide the best way for most people to share in the rewards and risks of the stock market. They are run by full-time professionals and the risks are minimised by investing in a wide spread of shares, held by a Trustee.

Unit trusts are a long-term investment and not suitable for money you may need at short notice. The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

M&G (who founded unit trusts in Britain) are involved in the management of funds totalling some £2,000 million. The six funds below may have particular appeal in the present investment climate.

**AMERICAN SMALLER COMPANIES FUND** A new Fund with the sole objective of long-term capital growth through investment in companies which are small today but have the potential for growing into the household names of tomorrow. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution dates: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

**COMPOUND GROWTH FUND** The Fund invests for capital growth in a compact portfolio of shares in companies with proven management, but a reputation may be invested in the United Kingdom. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution dates: 7th March and 7th September, starting on 7th March 1984.

**JAPAN AND GENERAL FUND** Invests in a wide range of Japanese securities, embracing all aspects of the economy; the sole objective is long-term capital growth, although its performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution dates: 29th June and 29th December (next distribution for new investors 29th December 1983).

**RECOVERY FUND** Invests for capital growth in companies which have fallen on hard times, a "Speculative" policy which has proved very successful in the past. Lowest must be expected when a company fails to recover but the effect of a turnaround can be dramatic. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution dates: 20th February and 20th August (next distribution for new investors 20th February 1984).

**GOLD AND GENERAL FUND** A new Fund investing for capital growth through a portfolio of gold and other mining shares; the performance may be volatile. Trustees: Lloyds Bank Plc. Distribution dates: 28th February and 28th August, starting on 28th February 1984.

READ THIS TABLE BEFORE INVESTING

Launch date and price	COMPUND GROWTH	DIVIDEND	JAPAN & GENERAL	RECOVERY	GOLD & GENERAL	AMERICAN SMALLER Co's
Dec '83 50p	Dec '83 50p	May '84 50p	Apr '81 51.9p	May '83 50p	May '83 50p	July '83 50p
Price of income units at 5th Oct. '83 and estimated current gross yield	250.2p* 2.82%	207.3p 6.82%	337.3p 0.11%	171.4p 3.49%	21.2p 2.29%	20.9p 0.08%
% change in FT Ordinary index over same period	+418.4%	+514.6%	+549.0%	+571.3%	+2.4%	NEW FUND
% change in FT Ordinary index over same period	+42.15%	+104.3%	+288.4%	+69.5%	+16.3%†	

\* Full Accumulation units available with Compound Growth. No FT Ordinary index data available for Recovery Fund. † National Income price for income units because only Accumulation units available for Gold & General. \*\* The New Share Index. \*\*\* FT All Share Index.

Prices and yields shown only in the FT. No other change of 1% is included in the overall price. An annual charge of 1% of each Fund's value - currently 1% - plus 1% is deducted from gross income (1% for Compound Growth, 1% for Japan & General, 1% for Recovery Fund, 1% for Gold & General, 1% for American Smaller Companies). Units are made on the assumption that the price of units will be at least 100p at the time of the offer. Units can be bought at any time on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be entered into for settlement 2 or 3 weeks later. Representations are made by the Manager and are not intended to be a recommendation or an offer to sell.

M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3N 8LQ. Tel: 01-258 4558.

Registered at Exempt Ltd. 59776. Reg. office at above. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

FROM £1,000

02 FULL PERSONAL DETAILS

SURNAME

04 ADDRESS

POST CODE

09 MF 484113

SIGNATURE

DATE

PLEASE INVEST IN ACCUMULATION/INCOME units

(Units are applied to Accumulation units will be applied - 1% Compound Growth only available with Accumulation units of the Fund or Funds needed below (in equal proportions unless otherwise indicated) at the price ruling on receipt of this application. If no Fund is selected, your money will be invested in the M&G General Fund. Minimum £1,000 in any one Fund.)

COMPUND GROWTH

DIVIDEND

JAPAN & GENERAL

RECOVERY

GOLD & GENERAL

AMERICAN SMALLER Co's

Member of the M&G Group

For further details send the coupon.

Postcode

T 810

## BERRY ASSET MANAGEMENT

## Independent investment management

in Unit Trusts for the private investor and self-administered pension scheme

Berry Asset Management Ltd. (Incorporated in Scotland)  
Brettinham House, Lancaster Place, London WC2E 7EN  
Telephone: 01-379 6466

Name

Address

Postcode

T 810



● Savings

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Film-making

Literature

Turn your money into dreams

If you would like to put your money where your dreams are, how about buying the option on a book? It can be quite cheap if you choose a little known author or one who was published a few decades ago - a matter of a few hundred pounds. This buys you the right to develop the book into a television programme, play or film for a limited period, usually a year, followed by the chance to renew the option for another year.

Once you have the option, the difficult - and expensive - part begins. First, you have to find a script-writer, or write a script yourself, and then you have to interest a production company in the finished product.

Anyone can buy an option and we do get amateurs doing it," said a spokesman for Curtis Brown, the largest literary agents.

"But we do not encourage people unless there is a real prospect of a film in the making, because it then precludes serious contenders from taking up the option. But if someone was interested in a book, that you think no-one would want then you indulge their whims."

Mrs Diana Holmes, who is a director of a film production company, knows just how difficult it is to translate an option on a book into anything more.

"Taking up an option is so much better than buying the rights outright, because you might not get the script written or be able to raise the money to go ahead with the production."

She brought the rights to Gordon Honeycombe's book *Red Watch*, about the fire brigade, but that although she had a strong script written for a film, it was too expensive to produce. She also had the rights to *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady* and had a script written by Marina Warner. But the option was sold on to Central Television which is to make a series.

"It can take up to two years to get anywhere near a production," said Mrs Holmes. "It is a lot of hard and you have to keep putting money in the pot to renew the option."

Aid for scribblers

The long-awaited, up-to-date version of National Savings' *Investment Handbook* is now available and professional advisers who have been scribbling in the margin of the old version can breathe again.

The booklet, *Investing in National Savings*, contains everything you need to know - who is eligible to invest, minimum/maximum investments, terms and conditions and, most important, yields. The book is clearly laid out and simple to follow. Surprisingly National Savings gives it away and it is available from its Kensington High Street office. Why not change a nominal cover price and make it available to the general public over Post Office counters?

Noble coin

Anglo Metals is launching a platinum bullion coin to be known as the Noble and it will be legal tender in the Isle of Man. It is not yet known how big the coin will be or what it will cost. Full details available at the beginning of November.

Premium offer

Chelsea Building Society, often in the forefront with premium offers, is paying 8.75 per cent, net of basic rate tax, on its 28-day notice account. This is a full 1.5 per cent above the BSA recommended ordinary share rate and one of the better ones on offer. Minimum investment is £500 and money can be withdrawn on demand with the penalty of 28 days' loss of interest on the amount withdrawn. There is no penalty if the notice period is kept to.

Wintry advice

A list of measures to take to prevent winter damage to homes is included in the latest free leaflet from the British Insurance Association.

Watch out for water is a mine of advice on what to do to avoid frozen pipes, storm damage and the like - and also what to do to minimise it if it does happen.

The advice is sound, but it highlights the difficulties experienced by the elderly homeowner. "Use tarpaulins, plastic

sheeting or hardboard to keep out the weather," it says, if your roof suffers storm damage. "Clear snow from your roof before it can melt and damage ceilings."

Protection abroad

Buying life assurance if you live or work abroad can be a puzzling business. Sun Alliance has adapted its nine-year term life assurance contract, CIRTA Plus, specifically for the expatriate community.

CIRTA stands for convertible, irrevocable, renewable term assurance. A leaflet specially prepared for expatriates gives full details of CIRTA Plus, including the tax implications and the cost related to levels of benefit. Some £25,000 worth of cover costs someone under 24 £34.22 a year.

Setting yourself up

Two excellent do-it-yourself packs for people wanting to set up their own business have been produced by Tolley, the specialist tax publishers, in conjunction with Blackstone, Franks Smith & Co. accountants. For £12.50, a full kit enables you to set up a limited company,

a partnership or operate as a sole trader. Everything is included with forms for registering for VAT, PAYE documents, Companies Act notice and a variety of explanatory leaflets from the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

I've read the sequel - "BANKRUPTCY FOR BEGINNERS."



Special rates

Caravans are being offered special rates by Royal Insurance on its Royal Car Shield 30 policy. This is for family motorists, who have a good driving record.

Cover is given for up to three named drivers, over 30 years old, using the car for social, domestic and pleasure journeys as well as for work. It is worth bearing in mind, though, that what might be called a special rate by one company can be more expensive than the standard rate quoted by another. It pays to shop around.

Christmas rebates

Discounts of between 22 and 25 are being offered on a range of Braun products to holders of Leicestercard, which is issued by the Leicestercard Building Society. The society believes the discounts will prove attractive to Christmas shoppers. There are rebates on food processors, hairdryers, shavers, clocks and electric toothbrushes. To qualify for a Leicestercard, you

have to have a Leicestercard Share Account and maintain a minimum balance of £500. Discounts are available on everything from home improvements to holidays and travel.

Fighting fraud

In an attempt to combat VAT fraud on gold bullion, coins and scrap, Customs and Excise is introducing a special VAT accounting scheme whereby the VAT is paid to Customs and Excise by the buyer.

The new scheme will be voluntary and limited to established dealers in gold who are registered for VAT and who are specifically authorized to use it.

When the scheme comes into operation, on November 1 the seller will receive a VAT exclusive price for the gold and an undertaking stamped on the invoice that the buyer will pay the VAT immediately to Customs and Excise. This will prevent people buying kilograms of VAT-free in the Channel Islands selling them at the "with VAT" price in Britain. There will no longer be any advantage in roundtripping in this way as the seller will receive the "net-of-VAT" price.

Unit trusts

Australian funds ride high

With several overseas stock markets, including those in New York and Tokyo, achieving new peaks last month, funds that are predominantly invested abroad remain at the head of this year's unit trust league table. In fact, the composition of the top 10 is, with one exception, a repeat of last month, although there has been some shuffling of positions.

The newcomer among the leaders is Tyndall Australian Securities. Funds invested down under have been doing remarkably well since the election of Mr Hawke's Labour Government in March. Stock market prices have risen by as much as 40 per cent while the Australian dollar has strengthened in response to large capital inflows into the country.

In recent weeks, the Australian stock market has also taken heart from the publication of an expansionary federal budget. However, what gave greater encouragement to investors was the omission of the widely expected resources tax, on oil, gas and mining companies as well as the special tax on gold mining operations. The threat of these taxes remains, there is a widely held belief that they were not included in the budget proposals because of a lack of time, rather than any loss of enthusiasm.

Not surprisingly, after the

dramatic fall in the Hong Kong stock market and the slide in the local currency over recent weeks, Britannia Hong Kong Performance has slumped to the bottom of the 1983 performance.

UNIT TRUST TOP TEN

Current value of £100 invested over 9 months to October 1, 1983

1. GT European	178.4
2. Aitken Home Envy & Plus	173.4
3. Oppenheimer World Grth	167.9
4. Henderson European	167.5
5. Abbey Japan	167.0
6. Fidelity Japan	163.0
7. FFI & Target Small Cos	162.7
8. Target Energy	159.5
9. Darlington 100 Performance	157.3
10. Tyndall Australian Secs	157.2

Source: Planned Savings Magazine.

ance table. Prices for both Britannia's fund and the Garmore Hong Kong trust, which was launched earlier this year, crashed by more than 25 per cent during September.

Another sector to perform badly last month was gold mines. The bullion price fell some \$10 an ounce in September and has continued its decline this month below the \$400 an ounce level. The fact that the metal has failed to react favourably to a number of

international crises has discouraged investors.

High rates of interest and low levels of inflation have offered more immediate positive returns elsewhere. The FT gold mines index tumbled nearly 15 per cent last month. Reflecting the dismal picture, Target Gold, Garmore Gold and Britannia Gold and General have all recorded price falls over 10 per cent over the past four weeks.

Michael Hockings

● National Westminster Bank is expecting to give £4.5m backing for its social responsibility and community service programme in 1983. Social projects and sponsorship will account for over £1.4m, social secondments more than £1.85m and charitable donations more than £1.25m.

Alternatives to banks

The 0.5 per cent cut in bank base rates to 9 per cent, has left an investment in deposits looking unattractive compared with the competition from the building societies. It is difficult to imagine who is prepared to leave their money on deposit with the banks when there are so many good alternatives.

For the non-taxpayer, a National Savings Bank investment account paying 11 per cent offers double the return of the High Street banks. No wonder the banks are being forced to resort to gimmicks to attract junior savers.

The elderly non-taxpayer will get the best return from National Savings Income Bonds paying 11.5 per cent - but remember there are penalties if you cash in within the first 12 months and you have to give six

Investment

RETURN ON FIXED INTEREST INVESTMENTS

	Non Taxpayer	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
Bank 7 day Deposits	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.75	2.4	2.2
Building Soc Ordinary Accts	7.25	7.25	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.1
Building Soc Extra Interest Accts	8.25	8.25	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.3	4.7
NSB Investment Account	11.0	7.7	6.6	6.05	5.5	4.9	4.4
Money Fund	8.5	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.25	3.8	3.4
Nat Savings Deposit Bond	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6
Nat Savings Certificates	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Nat Savings Income Bonds	11.5	8.05	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.1	4.6

National Savings Deposit Bonds and Income Bonds impose penalties for withdrawal within 12 months. National Savings Certificates are five year investments.

months notice of withdrawal thereafter if you want to avoid all penalties. Income Bonds are, effectively, an 18-month investment.

For basic rate taxpayers, building society extra interest accounts offering 8.25 per cent (or more at some societies) are high on the list - paying as

much as National Savings Certificates - but with the flexibility of access to your money at 28 days' notice. At the other end of the earnings scale, top rate taxpayers will do best with National Savings Certificates.

Borrowers can look forward to an 0.5 per cent cut in, overdraft costs.

To advertise in the Times or Sunday Times please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

**4.5% Higher return than your Building Society**

Over the last five years Hill Samuel Life's Managed Fund has provided a considerably higher return on savings than you could have got by investing in any of the leading Building Societies. The benefits of the Managed Fund can be obtained by investing in Hill Samuel Life's Investment Portfolio.

The Investment Portfolio can also offer you:

* Preferential tax treatment	* Regular income	* A plan that's tailor-made for you
------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------------------

An easy investment for higher growth? Cut out the coupon below and send it off today.

Over the last five years Hill Samuel Life's Managed Fund has provided a considerably higher return on savings than you could have got by investing in any of the leading Building Societies. The benefits of the Managed Fund can be obtained by investing in Hill Samuel Life's Investment Portfolio.

* Preferential tax treatment	* Regular income	* A plan that's tailor-made for you
------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------------------

An easy investment for higher growth? Cut out the coupon below and send it off today.

I am interested in finding out more about the higher returns to be enjoyed by investing in Hill Samuel Life's Investment Portfolio.

Name

Address

Telephone No. (Work)  (Home)

Send to: Marketing Department, Hill Samuel Life Assurance Limited, NLA Tower, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR9 2DR. Tel: 01-686 4355.

£1,000 invested on 1st July 1978 in the Hill Samuel Life Managed Fund would have grown to £1,799 on 1st July 1983. £1,000 invested in an Ordinary Share Account paying BSA recommended rates would have grown to £1,523 over the same period.

**Building Society News**

**OCTOBER 1983**

**Are you married and over 50 years old?**

**Now there is a savings account exclusively for you, which gives you a better deal than any other Building Society can match.**

Not surprisingly, the launch of our high-yielding Leicestercard 50 Plus Account has already caused quite a stir within the financial press but the Daily Telegraph summed up its real appeal in one simple sentence.

*"What is different about this scheme is that it has been designed specifically for married couples between the ages of 50 and 75"*

We were very conscious that married couples in the 50 Plus age group desperately needed to build up their savings in the years leading up to and after retirement in order to protect their standard of living. What they wanted was a higher return than that offered from existing accounts. That's why we designed the 50 Plus Account, which automatically boosts normal capital growth returns by as much as 35% for married

couples between the crucial ages of 50-75 and has the added attraction of a unique 10% per annum income option.

So we ask you to compare our exclusive returns for married couples over 50 with the interest from your present building society savings account. Then answer this question - why settle for lower interest rates when a switch to the Leicestercard 50 Plus Account, a Plan designed exclusively for you, will give your savings an immediate boost?

*"On the balance of your investment, after £100 has been used to open a Leicestercard Share Account (currently yielding 2.25%). The high rates shown above are achieved by making full use of income tax concessions currently available to individuals and to building societies. Rates will vary as the general level of interest rates rises or falls, or if tax rates change. If interest rates fall, a will still be possible to take a 10% income per annum, but there will obviously be a reduction in your investment capital. The account is not designed for short-term savers - full details of investment terms will be sent to you."*

**10% NET O.P.A. INCOME OPTION**

For the first 4 years you have the option to take an income of 10% p.a. free of tax from your building society account\* (if you are a basic rate taxpayer). This is equivalent to 14.28% gross.

**PLUS - The benefits of the Leicestercard, FREE**

As well as an excellent return on your money, with your account you automatically get a Leicestercard absolutely free.

The Leicestercard will help your money go further because it is a discount card that saves money on all sorts of things from hotels and holidays to a new car and garage to put it in. It will also save you money in local shops. You can even apply for a Citibank Savings Cheque Book Account. No other building society will do all this for you.

**HOW TO APPLY**

You may open an Account for as little as £2,000 or as much as £10,000; the choice is yours. But remember, the Leicestercard 50 Plus Account is offered to married couples only on a limited subscription series. You should send for details now.

Simply post the coupon below, or call in at your local Leicestercard Building Society branch for full details of how you can automatically boost your current building society returns without risk.

**PLEASE** The Leicestercard 50 Plus Account is available to all married savers **NOTE:** over 50, not just existing Leicestercard Building Society customers.

To: Leicestercard 50 Plus Account Division  
M & P Financial Services Limited, Freepost, BNI 1ZY  
Enquiry lines: Brighton (0273) 725392/3  
or London (01) 935 0188/7917

I am married and over 50.  
PLEASE SEND ME DETAILS OF HOW I CAN BOOST MY CURRENT BUILDING SOCIETY RETURNS WITHOUT RISK.

**EITHER**  
I would like to take an annual 10% income from my investment ☐  
**OR**  
I would prefer my interest to accumulate in my account ☐

NAME   
ADDRESS

TEL. NO.

**NO STAMP IS REQUIRED**

**New Savings Plan**

A novel high return savings plan for married couples between the ages of 50 and 75 has been launched by the Leicestercard Building Society.

THE TIMES 23 JULY 1983

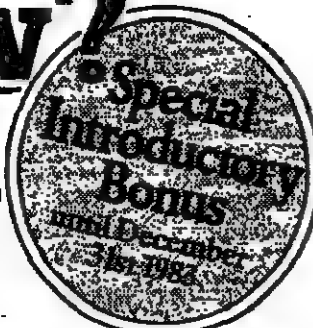
**Leicestercard Building Society**

A member of the Building Societies Association in conjunction with M & P Financial Services Limited, a member company of Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust plc.



# Where can you get a decent income, and a chance to see your money grow?

## TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST



Anyone looking for an income from their savings these days has a lot of investments to choose from.

Building societies are an obvious possibility but, like most of the others, they don't give your money any real chance of growing.

Unit trusts, on the other hand, give you a chance of getting the very best out of the money you've worked hard to get.

If you've never invested in one before, here's how they work. And how they can work for you.

### Making money from industrial growth

When you put your savings into a unit trust they get expertly invested in company shares carefully selected for their good prospects of growth in value.

Then, as the chosen companies achieve successful profits and growth, the value of their shares rises. This, in turn, creates a rise in the value of your unit trust savings.

This is straightforward capital growth at work.

At the same time—and alongside this growth—the managers of the trust pay out the dividends the trust receives, passing on a regular income to those who have invested in the trust.

If it sounds simple, it's because it is.

The only hard part is finding the unit trust which is right for you.

### Going for growth and getting an income

The TSB Extra Income Unit Trust was launched just under a year ago, in November 1982, and has already proved its worth as a first-class investment.

In that short time, the offer price for Income Units in the trust has already risen by 30.2% which means that, if you had invested, say, £1,000 in TSB Extra Income Unit Trust last November, it would be worth £1,302 now.\*

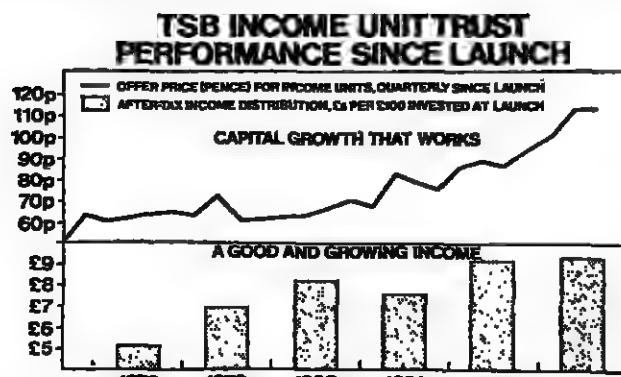
And your money would be earning a healthy income as well—currently 7.6%†.

### Prospects for the future

Achieving results like this so far is one thing, you may say, but what about the future?

TSB Extra Income Unit Trust is managed by Central Trustee Savings Bank, a team of Investment Managers whose skills have helped TSB become one of the country's largest unit trust groups.

As a measure of their success (and as a guide to the future of Extra Income) just look at the way they've managed the TSB Income Unit Trust since it was launched in 1977.



You can see that, by any standards, those who invested at the launch have done pretty well, with their capital increased by almost 150%, and an after-tax income of 9.34% for 1983.

### Aiming to keep income up

For TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, the Managers' aim is to get that little bit extra for our investors by continuing with the kind of approach

\*Figures calculated on an offer price basis at 5th Oct. 1983.  
†Estimated gross yield on 5th Oct. 1983.

You've always known the TSB as one of the big high street banks, but it may come as a surprise to learn that TSB Unit Trusts are one of Britain's largest unit trust groups. Indeed, the funds we manage at present total over £400 million, spread across eight different unit trusts.

These trusts include the following: TSB American, TSB Extra Income, TSB General, TSB Gift & Fixed Interest, TSB Income, TSB International, TSB Pacific and TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trusts.

**TSB UNIT TRUSTS**

which has made the last year so successful. This has included investment in metals, engineering and financial companies.

You should remember, of course, that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up. You should, therefore, regard your investment as being a medium to long term one.

So we'd recommend that you keep part of your savings in a short-term home.

### Easy investment with no strings attached

As far as paperwork is concerned, it couldn't be easier.

Simply fill in the coupon below telling us how much you want to invest—as little as £250 or as much as you like—send it to us with your cheque (made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited), and we'll acknowledge your order immediately.

Do this before December 31st 1983 and, as a special

Introductory Bonus, we'll add another

1% to your unit holding, at no extra cost to you.

When you invest you will get as many units as your money will buy, according to the "offer" or selling price ruling on the day we receive your investment. For your guidance, the offer price for Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust on 5th October 1983 was 65.1p XD.

Should you want to, you can quickly and easily cash in all or part of your investment, simply by contacting us.

### A positive move for your pocket

Over two million people have already invested in unit trusts, many of them with us. If you haven't done so yet, now is a good time to join them.

The world's trade and industry is picking up. More and more companies are beginning to see better and better profits.

By investing in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust you will be sharing in those profits by getting a decent, regular income and a chance of seeing your money grow.

And isn't that, after all, what you're looking for?

### SOME FACTS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Unit trusts, like other forms of investment, are governed by various regulations, designed to protect your money. The facts relating to this unit trust are set out here, for your information.

The Managers of the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust are TSB Unit Trusts Limited who are members of the Unit Trust Association. The investment Managers are Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited and the Trustee is General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc.

Units in the Trust may be bought and sold on any business day. Their prices and yields will be quoted in the Financial Times and other leading newspapers and may also be obtained from any branch of the TSB.

The initial management charge on every purchase of units is 5%, out of which remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries. (Fees are available on request.) A monthly management charge of 1/16th of 1% (plus VAT) of the value of the Trust is deducted from the Trust's income. (The Trust Deed allows for a maximum charge of 1/12th of 1% per month; the Managers will give unit holders at least 3 months' written notice of any change.)

No income is paid out on April 15th and October 15th each year. We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

TSB Unit Trusts Limited is a subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited and a member of the TSB Group, the registered office is at Kearsley House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. The company is registered in England and Wales, number 1629625.

**TSB EXTRA INCOME UNIT TRUST**

**1% INTRODUCTORY BONUS**

To: Andrew Ferguson, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Kearsley House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG Tel: (0264) 62188.

I/We wish to invest £ (in £250) in Income Units in the TSB Extra Income Unit Trust, at the price ruling on the day of receipt of this application.

If you would prefer Accumulation Units, please tick here ☐. We offer favourable exchange terms to investors who already hold stocks and shares. Details are available on request.

I/We would also like to know how to invest for the benefit of children through your Children's Gift Plan ☐ (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE).

Mr Mrs Miss Ms (For name)  
(Surname)  
(Address)  
(Postcode)  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Joint applicants must all sign and attach their names and addresses separately.  
This offer is not open to those under 18 or to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

## Unit trust performance

The table shows the value at October 1 of £100 invested on February 1, 1983, offered to offer price basis, net income reinvested. Statistics supplied by Financial Savings Magazine.

GT European	165.1	1	Stewart Brit Cap	120.5	19
Fidelity Japan	159.0	2	CanLife Inc	120.5	20
Oppenheimer Int Gth	158.5	3	Buckmaster Camb	120.4	19
Abbey Japan	158.0	4	Practical	120.4	19
Asia Fin Est & Res	156.6	5	Pearl Gth	120.4	19
HSI Samuel Europ	152.8	6	S&P Scienc	120.3	19
Descent Tokyo	150.7	7	HSI Samuel Europ	120.3	19
FFI & Tm Smil Co	148.3	8	GI US & Gen	120.3	20
Target Energy	148.2	9	Schroder Gen	120.2	20
Darlington Tot Per	147.8	10	Quadrant Inter	120.2	20
Henderson Euro	146.3	11	Fidelity Int	120.1	20
TSB Pacific	144.0	12	Scottish Amio Ety	120.1	20
HSI Japan	142.9	13	Manulife Gth	120.1	20
Target Japan	142.8	14	Buckmaster Camb	120.1	20
Henderson Jap Sp	142.6	15	HSI Samuel Europ	120.0	20
M&G Japn & Gen	142.4	16	HSI Samuel Europ	120.0	20
Stewart Japan	141.5	17	Gartmore Ex Inc	120.0	20
F&C Far Eastern	141.0	18	Buckmaster Camb	120.0	20
Brewin Capital	140.8	19	Buckmaster Camb	120.0	20
HSI Samuel Europ	140.3	20	Kleinwrt Br H Yd	119.9	21
Henderson Japan	139.8	21	M&G Ex Yield	119.7	21
Tyndall Far East	139.8	22	HSI Samuel Europ	119.7	21
Victoria Univ En	139.8	23	S&P High Yield	119.6	21
Quadrant Rec	139.4	24	Lloyds Bk Pn	119.6	21
Proffice Pa Eastern	139.0	25	L&C Income	119.6	21
Gartmore Ex Inc	138.9	26	Midland Bk G. G.	119.5	21
Mercy Amer Gr	138.5	27	Midland Bk G. G.	119.5	22
GT Japan & Gen	138.3	28	Perpetual Inc	119.4	22
Gartmore Japan	138.1	29	MLA	119.4	22
Cannon Income	137.8	30	James Finly In Tst	119.4	22
Target US Sp Bd	137.7	31	Brown Shiply H. In	119.4	22
Santander Europ	137.5	32	Brown Shiply H. In	119.4	22
Target Special Sit	137.4	33	Schroder Amer	119.3	22
S&P Euro Groth	136.7	34	Lloyds Bk Inc	119.3	22
Midland Bk Pn	136.4	35	Tyndall Inc	119.1	22
M&G Japn & Gen	135.0	36	Britannia Fin Secs	119.1	22
F&C Far Eastern	134.8	37	L&C Int & Gen	119.1	22
Brown Shiply Orient	134.7	38	Hill Samuel Dollr	119.0	23
Stewart Europe	134.4	39	Tyndall H. Yd Fd	118.9	23
M&G Amer Rec	134.4	40	HSI Samuel H. Yd	118.9	23
Arbuthnot Jap Gth	133.2	41	TR Inc Growth	118.9	23
Ad Hm Am Sp Sit	132.9	42	S&P UK Equity	118.9	23
Manulife Int Gth	132.8	43	Hill Samuel H. Yd	118.9	23
Ridgfield Int	131.8	44	Hill Samuel Rec	118.9	23
HSI Samuel Europ	131.8	45	Buckmaster Beckm	118.8	23
Tyndall Amer Secs	131.6	46	Arbuthnot Amer	118.8	23
New Ca Income	131.5	47	Mariner	118.8	23
M&G Midl & Gen	131.4	48	Britannia Asset	118.7	24
HSI Samuel Europ	131.4	49	Ad Hm Euro Int	118.7	24
M&G Recovery	131.3	50	Minster	118.6	24
Franklin Rec	131.2	51	Franklin Ex Int	118.6	24
Gartmore Amer	130.7	52	Proffice H. Amer	118.5	24
GT Far East & Gen	130.3	53	Nat Wtr Energy	118.5	24
HSI Samuel Europ	130.3	54	Mfwr Inc	118.5	24
Britannia Wld Tech	130.0	55	Hill Sam Cap	118.5	24
Arbuthnot Estn & Int	129.9	56	Nelstar High Inc	118.4	25
M&G Amer Rec	129.6	57	Cresc High Dis	118.4	25
Henderson Gth Tech	129.6	58	Brit Am Spec Sit	118.3	25
Bernard Pacific	129.6	59	Trl Wldwde Cap	118.2	25
Cannon Growth	129.5	60	Midland Bk G. G.	118.2	25
S&P Select Int	129.3	61	Hill Sam Inc	118.2	25
Leo Capital	129.3	62	Bridge Inc	118.2	25
S&P Japn Growth	129.3	63	Abby High Inc Eq	118.2	25
Gartmore Ex Inc	129.3	64	Nt Wtr Frnt Inv	118.1	25
Jas Finlay Internat	128.8	65	Exponent Nth Am	118.1	25
F&C Income	128.8	66	Dowd Lawr Ores	118.1	26
Tgt American Eagle	128.6	67	Ryl Tst Cap	118.0	26
S&P New Tech	128.6	68	Nt Wtr Gth Invest	117.9	26
NFI Overseas	128.4	69	MGMT UK Gth	117.9	26
HSI Samuel Europ	128.3	70	Tynd Spec Sit	117.9	26
Target Commodty	128.1	71	Midland Bk G. G.	117.9	26
Franklin Int Gth	127.9	72	Anderson	117.9	26
M&G Conv Gth	127.8	73	Belyunc Ex Inc	117.8	26
S&P Far East Gth	127.7	74	Hi Sam Nat Resear	117.7	26
Perpetual Wld Rec	127.6	75	Arbuthnot Nth Am	117.7	26
Craigmont Can	127.4	76	TSB Sel Opp	117.6	27
Proffice Tech	127.3	77	Ad Hm Ex Int	117.6	27
Royal Life Int	127.0	78	Stodd Life Eq	117.5	27
Gartmore British	127.0	79	S&P Fin Sec	117.5	27
Fidelity Am Sp Sit	126.8	80	TSB Income	117.4	27
Equity & Law Far E	126.8	81	Prudential	117.4	27
Brewin Int Gth & Int	126.7	82	M&G Fd of In Ts	117.4	27
Lloyds Bk Nth Am	126.5	83	Brit Nat High Inc	117.4	27
Robert Fraser	126.3	84	Ad Hm Rec	117.4	27
Fidelity Spec Sit	126.1	85	Abney Am Gth	117.4	27
Stewart American	125.9	86	Vangd Trustee	117.3	28
S&P Ex Indnst	125.9	87	Ryl Lnd Cap Ace	117.3	28
Lloyds Bk Est Int	125.7	88	Jas Cap Cap	117.3	28
Vanguard Spec Sit	125.7	89	Brn Shiply Nth Am	117.3	28
Schroder Spec Sit	125.7	90	Scash Equit Un	117.2	28
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	91	Nt Wtr Jap & Pac	117.2	28
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	92	Bridge Am & Gen	117.2	28
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	93	Gartmore Inc	117.1	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	94	Ad Hm Euro H Inc	117.1	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	95	Proffice Sp Sit	117.0	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	96	Midland Bk Capital	117.0	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	97	Gw Gth & Fd Int	116.9	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	98	Confedrate Gth	116.9	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	99	Ad Hm Euro Gth	116.9	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	100	Ad Hm Euro Gth	116.9	29
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	101	New Cn Gth Cos	116.8	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	102	Bk of Ire Bt & Co	116.8	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	103	Henderson N Amer	116.8	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	104	Arbuthnot H Inc	116.8	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	105	S&P High Retn	116.7	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	106	New Cn Gth Cos	116.7	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	107	Ad Hm Euro	116.7	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	108	Ad Hm Euro First	116.7	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	109	Wickmoor Divd	116.6	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	110	Vanguard Gth	116.6	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	111	Brit Inc Gth	116.6	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	112	Wickmoor Divd	116.6	30
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	113	Nelstar Int	116.5	31
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	114			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	115			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	116			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	117			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	118			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	119			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	120			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	121			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	122			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	123			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	124			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	125			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	126			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	127			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	128			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	129			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	130			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	131			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	132			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	133			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	134			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	135			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	136			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	137			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	138			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	139			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	140			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	141			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	142			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	143			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	144			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	145			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	146			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	147			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	148			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	149			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	150			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	151			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	152			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	153			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	154			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	155			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	156			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	157			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	158			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	159			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	160			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	161			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	162			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	163			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	164			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	165			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	166			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	167			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	168			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	169			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	170			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	171			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	172			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	173			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	174			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	175			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	176			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	177			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	178			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	179			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	180			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	181			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	182			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	183			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	184			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	185			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	186			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	187			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	188			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	189			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	190			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	191			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	192			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	193			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	194			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	195			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	196			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	197			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	198			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	199			
Franklin Int Gth	125.6	200			

THE U  
IN

20

(equivalen

At this rate  
your m

Had the new PGA Maximum  
International Fund was  
invested £10,000 in the Bond  
The new PGA Maximum  
give you 4 major investment  
• Maximum Tax  
• Maximum Op  
The Maximum Investment  
income in the most tax-efficient  
What's more we make no  
investment at any time.  
So if you've got £5,000 or more  
impressive returns the PGA  
The cash value of your Bond depends  
on the basis of our past record, invest  
The Inland Revenue will reclaim your  
first 4 years.  
7 Figures as at 12th September, 1983  
PROPERTY GROWTH ASSURANCE CO.

Please send me the prospectus for the

Name

Address

Postcode

Tel. No.

Date of Birth

Property Growth Assurance



# Etonian leads on a Far Eastern flyer

The whole Digweed family entered the competition, and at the beginning the four sons, who work in banking, stock-

is standing at number 13. "We are feeling pretty pleased with ourselves. Something we set out on paper in January is coming true," he said.



At the start of the year Mr Edwards was recommending an even split between Hebdensons Japan, M. & G. American Recovery (42) and Stewart British Capital (194). "We are now more enthusiastic for Japan because of the threat of the dollar weakening and the yen firming up", he said. "I don't think the UK fund will go well. If we had had the courage of our convictions we would

"Technology shares have taken a bit of a pounding recently, especially in the US after the failure of Osborne Computers. An investment in technology is always going to be a bit of a roller coaster ride.

"And on the commodities, it is a bit like our selection of the smaller markets in the Far East

The worst performing unit was Britannia Hong Kong Performance, which is now worth only 72.3 per cent of its February 1 value was Mr Kean Seager's first choice. Mr Seager of Whitechurch Securities, also fared badly with his second choice S & P South East Asia (506) which is only just holding its original value. By comparison his third choice, M & G Australian (60), is not performing too badly at 129.6 per cent of its value at the start of the competition.

What of the future for Hongkong? "I believe Hongkong will remain extremely useful to the Chinese as a gateway to the Western world which China needs to earn foreign currency".

**Vivien Goldsmith**

The book provides a map of City finance and is published by Heinemann, at £9.95p, in association with Newmarket (Venture Capital), which is backing Baronsmead.

For a copy of the Memorandum giving details write to Minster Trust Limited, Minster House, Arthur Street, London EC4R 9BH (phone 01-623 1050).

[illegible]



















## ART GALLERIES

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**COLORED** 11:00-11:30 *Border Diary*,  
11:30-2:00 *Farming Outlook*, 2:30 *How  
to Grow*, 3:00 *Art of the Bowman*, 5:30  
*Boat Boat*, 12:30 *News Closeown*.

**MASTER** As London except *Sitz*  
11:00 *Getting On*,  
1:30-12:00 *Abacus*, 1:00 *Life a v*  
1:30-2:00 *Farming Outlook*, 5:30  
6:00-6:30 *Benson*, 12:30 *News*, closed  
ports Results, 12:35 *News*, closed

**COTTISH** As London except  
9:25 *Popery*, 9:  
10:00-11:00 *Sesame Street*,  
1:30-12:00 *Abacus*, 1:00 *Life a v*  
1:30-2:00 *Something is Happening*,  
1:00 *Farming Outlook*, 2:00 *House Group*  
8:00 *Glenn Michael Cavalcade*, 3:00  
5:30 *Smashnews*, 5:30 *Snicker*, 4:30  
12:30 *News*, closed, 12:35 *News*, closed  
10:00-4:30 *The Arts*, 10:00 *The*, 12:30  
to *Call*, *Closeown*.

**INGLIA** As London except  
9:30-10:00 *Paint*,  
11:00 *Henry*, 1:00 *Private Benjamin*, 1:25  
1:30-2:00 *Farming Diary*, 2:30 *Carto*  
5:30 *Laurel and Hardy* (Oliver the  
12:30 *News*, closed, 12:35 *News*, closed  
10:00-4:30 *The Arts*, 10:00 *The*, 12:30  
to *Call*, *Closeown*.

**TV** As London Except: 9.30am-10.00 Brandy Bunch, 11.30-12.30 *Top Gun*, 1.40-2.00 *Basic Voyage*, 2.00-3.00 *West Country Farming*, 3.30-4.00 *Feet*, 5.30-5.50 *Chips*, 12.30 *Midweek*, 1.30 *TV WALES*: No variation.

**US** As London Except: 9.25am-9.30am *Wetzel*, 11.30-12.30 *Survival*, 1.00 *Private Benjamin*, 1.30-2.00 *Farming Diary*, 2.30-3.15 *Intrepid*, 3.30-4.00 *Cashish*, 5.30-5.50 *20/20 Basic*, 6.00-6.30 *20/20*, 6.30-7.00 *Company*, *Closedown*.

**CHANNEL** As London except: Starting point, 5.00 *Survival*, 5.30 *Survival*, 6.00-6.30 *Songmakers*, 12.30 *Survival*.

**WINE TEES** As London except: 8.25 *Midweek* Gloria, 9.10-10.00 *Getting On*, 11.00-12.00 *Midweek*, 11.05 *Let's Know*, 12.00-12.30 *Makers*, 1.00 *Getting On*, 1.30-2.00 *Farming Outlook*, 2.30-3.00 *Feet*: *Drums Along*, 3.30-4.00 *Dr. Jesse Colbert*, 12.30 *Re Singers of Harlequin*: 12.35 *Midweek*.

**CENTRAL** As London except: 9.25

[illegible]

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.







